

**USAID/MALAWI**

**RESULTS REVIEW**

**and**

**RESOURCE REQUEST**

**FY 2002**

**April 6, 2000**

***Please Note:***

The attached FY 2002 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse  
1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200  
Arlington, VA 22209-2111  
Telephone: 703/351-4006 Ext. 106  
Fax: 703/351-4039  
Email: [docorder@dec.cdie.org](mailto:docorder@dec.cdie.org)  
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

*Released on or after Oct. 1, 2002*



## THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT USAID/MALAWI

UNITED STATES ADDRESS:  
USAID/Lilongwe  
Department of State  
Washington D.C. 20521-2280

INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS:  
NICO House - City Center  
Private Bag 30455  
Lilongwe 3, Malawi

TELEPHONE:  
(265) 782-455  
(265) 782-197  
(265) 783-181 (FAX)

April 6, 2000

Mr. William Jeffers  
Director, Southern African Affairs  
AFR/SA  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20523

Subject: USAID/Malawi FY 2002 R4

Dear Bill:

Attached please find the USAID/Malawi FY 2002 R4. The Mission has used the R4 process as an internal management tool that allows us to manage for results as well as external reporting to USAID/W and the validation of our Management Contract. The R4 is complemented by our semi-annual Strategic Objective Program Implementation Reviews (SOPIR) in that the SOPIR focuses on the necessary implementation issues to achieve program targets. Together these efforts are allowing the Mission to improve the effectiveness of USAID's investment in Malawi.

The Mission this past year has also intensified dialogue with the Government of Malawi to focus on implementation of our NPA programs. We are pleased to advise that during the second quarter of FY 2000 we completed the second tranche disbursement of NATURE. In addition, we are about to complete the final disbursement for Malawi Railways (third quarter FY 2000), and expect to disburse the final tranche of GABLE in late FY 2000 or early FY 2001. The one NPA activity that has continued to lag is the Agricultural Sector (ASAP). We are currently working with the GOM to restructure this program in such a way that it will support GOM-led efforts to promote a market-led agricultural sector. We expect that we will submit a proposal for USAID/Washington review and concurrence in the fourth quarter. It is important to emphasize the fact that the proposed modifications will be related to program

implementation and to reflect the current economic situation -- not changing program objectives.

Concerning the budget request, the program request submitted is consistent with the planning parameters agreements reached during the CSP Review. We have used the 2001 CP levels as the basis for our request. We are, however, requesting the restoration of the Basic Education program to the \$4 million per annum level as our highest priority. A second priority is a modest incremental increase of Economic Growth funding from \$900,000 to \$1.1 million. To fund these increases, we are requesting a reduction in HIV/AIDS funding from \$6 million to \$5 million. The rationale for this request is our concern with absorptive capacity. In addition to the Mission, we find BHR, CDC, and our European development partners allocating development resources in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Given this influx of resources, we believe more than ever in the need for balance between HIV/AIDS, Basic Education and Economic Growth. An alternative to the reduction in HIV/AIDS funding that may be considered is a modest increase above the effective cap of \$30 million in the overall OYB.

Inasmuch as the current Strategic Plan is entering its final year of implementation, we are not proposing any modifications within this R4. As discussed at the time of the CSP Review, we do look forward to working with G, AFR/SD, and REDSO/ESA in developing the Results Packages and Performance Monitoring Plan under the new Country Strategic Plan.

Sincerely,

Signed

Kiertisak Toh  
Mission Director

Attachment: as stated

**USAID/MALAWI**

**RESULTS REVIEW**

**and**

**RESOURCE REQUEST**

**FY 2002**

**R2A – RESULTS REVIEW**

# Table of Contents

## Results Review (R2A)

	<b>Page No</b>
Part I	
Acronyms	
Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance	1
Part II	
Progress toward Achieving the Objectives	5
SO01:	
Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis	6
A. Narrative	6
B. Performance Tables	10
SO02:	
Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources	14
A. Narrative	14
B. Performance Tables	18
SO03:	
Increased Adoption of Measures to Reduce Fertility and Risks of HIV Transmission, Including Improved Child Health Practices	22
A. Narrative	22
B. Performance Tables	26
SO04:	
Increased Access to and Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls	30
A. Narrative	30
B. Performance Tables	34
SO05:	
Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Broadened and Strengthened	38
A. Narrative	38
B. Performance Tables	42

## ACRONYMS

ACDI	Agricultural Cooperative Development International
ADMARC	Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation
AFSI	Africa Food Security Initiative
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APRU	Agricultural Policy Research Unit, Bunda College
ARD	Associates in Rural Development, Inc.
ASAP	Agricultural Sector Assistance Program
ATRIP	Africa Trade and Investment Promotion
AVSC	Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception
BIMI	Blantyre Integrated Malaria Initiative
CARER	Centre for Advice, Research and Education on Rights
CBDA	Community-Based Distribution Agents
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CDIE	Center for Development Information and Evaluation
CDLMIS	Contraceptive Distribution & Logistics Management Information System
CHAM	Christian Health Association of Malawi
CHAPS	Community Health Partnerships
CHSU	Community Health Services Unit
COMPASS	Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi
COPE	Community-Based Options for Protection and Empowerment
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
DAI	Development Alternatives, Inc
DANIDA	Danish International Development Assistance
DEO	District Education Officer
DFID	Department for International Development
D/G	Democracy and Governance
DHO	District Health Office/Officer
DHS	Demographic & Health Survey
DRF	Drug Revolving Fund
EA	Environmental Assessment
EBF	Exclusive Breast Feeding
EIS	Environmental Information System
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ESF	Economic Support Funds
EU	European Union
FEWS	Famine and Early Warning System
FF	Farm Family
FINCA	Foundation for International Community Assistance

FPE	Free Primary Education
FSN	Foreign Service National
FY	Financial Year
GAC	Gender Appropriate Curriculum
GABLE	Girls' Attainment in Basic Literacy and Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOM	Government of Malawi
G/HCD	USAID Global Bureau, Human Capacity Development Center
G/PHN	USAID Global Bureau, Population, Health & Nutrition Center
HIID	Harvard Institute for International Development
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HYV	High Yielding Variety
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics
ICTA	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral System
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IR	Intermediate Result
ITN	Insecticide-Treated Nets
JHPIEGO	Johns Hopkins Program for International Reproductive Health
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MBC	Malawi Broadcasting Corporation
MCH	Maternal and child health
MEET	Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust
MIITEP	Malawi Integrated In-service Teacher Education Programme
ML/LA	Minilaparotomy under Local Anesthetic
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MP	Member of Parliament
MPP	Mission Performance Plan
MUSCCO	Malawi Union of Savings and Credit Cooperatives
NACP	National AIDS Control Program
NASFAM	National Association of Smallholder Farmers of Malawi
NATURE	Natural Resources Management Program
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NEP	National Environmental Policy
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPA	Non-Project Assistance
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSCM	National Seed Company of Malawi



OE	Operating Expense
ORS/T	Oral Rehydration Salts/Therapy
OYB	Operating Year Budget
PA	Project Assistance
PEA	Primary Education Advisors
PIF	Policy Investment Framework
PLUS	Public Lands Utilization Study
PSI	Population Services International
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
R4	Results Review and Resource Request
RCSA	Regional Center for Southern Africa
RF	Results Framework
RP	Results Package
SADP	Smallholder Agribusiness Development Project
SCF/US	Save the Children Fund/United States
SFFRFM	Smallholder Farmers Fertilizer Revolving Fund of Malawi
SMC	Social Mobilization Campaign
SO	Strategic Objective
SP	Sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine
STAFH	Support to AIDS and Family Health
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TCC	Tobacco Control Commission
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNIMA	University of Malawi
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDH	United States Direct Hire (employee)
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WB	World Bank
WSU	Washington State University

**USAID/MALAWI**

**RESULTS REVIEW**

**and**

**RESOURCE REQUEST**

**FY 2002**

**PART I – OVERVIEW**

## **R4 Part I: Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance**

**USAID and the Mission Performance Plan.** U.S. interests in Malawi are firmly rooted in the continuing process of democratization and socioeconomic development. Democracy provides the structure for facilitating people-level achievements in socioeconomic development and health. Socioeconomic development provide the wherewithal in terms of human capacity and resources to address democratic governance and health issues. And finally, health problems, made worse by HIV/AIDS, threaten to undermine progress in both democratization and socioeconomic development. In addition, Malawi's ability to promote peace and stability in the region will diminish if any of these pillars is weakened or, in the case of health, further erodes.

USAID's program is consistent with the U.S. Mission Performance Plan (MPP) in Malawi. The fifth strategic Objective (SO5) addresses efforts to strengthen the institutional base for democratic participation. This is the foundation and primary vehicle to address the MPP's goal to "Support and Promote the Democratic Development of Malawi's Political Institutions and Practices". USAID's efforts to encourage local empowerment, decentralization and democratic participation are not limited to SO5. Major activities found within SO1 (Agriculture) and SO2 (Natural Resource Management) promote the democratic association of farmers to manage their own resources and make fundamental economic decisions to improve their well being. Similarly, SO3 (Population and Health) which is focusing on the decentralization and the empowerment of local health providers, and SO4 (Basic Education) which promotes literacy and community participation in school management, reinforce the MPP's goal of consolidating democratic practices throughout the Malawian society. SO1 (Agriculture), SO2 (Natural Resource Management), and SO4 (Basic Education) are also the most significant instruments the USG has in addressing the second pillar found in the MPP, "Promote Sustainable Economic Development through Support for Private-Sector, Market-Based Economic Growth and Integration into the World Economy". The effectiveness of these instruments is expected to be enhanced with the approval of the FY 2001-2005 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) which explicitly integrates agriculture, natural resources, and the non-farm private sector in a Strategic Objective which will focus on income and employment. Finally, USAID/Malawi's SO 3 (Population and Health) is the primary vehicle to achieve the MPP's third pillar which seeks to "Stabilize the Health of Malawi's Citizens and Reduce the Population Growth Rate".

**The Development Context.** Overall, Malawi remains one of USAID's best development partners and provides leadership on regional development and political issues. The context for the USAID program remains positive, but in important ways the context is evolving due to: (a) the breadth and openness of dialogue with Malawians in government and civil society; (b) the challenge of maintaining macroeconomic stability in a liberalized economy with limited institutional and human capacity; (c) the successful national elections (June 1999), the preparation for local elections planned for September 2000 and the eventual decentralization of government functions; (d) donor coordination; and (e) circumstances pertaining to the individual sector programs. In each instance, the USG, and USAID, are perceived as a trusted development partner who presents the issues in an even and objective fashion, and works with the Government of Malawi (GOM) in a collegial fashion to address the relevant issues.

Up until November, 1998, the macroeconomic environment had been unstable. The Malawian Kwacha depreciated by 40% in August 1998. It has since stabilized, and the exchange rate is once again market driven. The Kwacha has only depreciated by 9% against the dollar from August 1998 through March 2000. The Government of Malawi (GOM) has undertaken drastic measures to bring the economy back on track. The Government has largely been successful in its efforts to regain control of the budgetary situation through better revenue collections and expenditure controls. (In order to restore financial discipline, the GOM imposed tight budget controls across all Ministries, including those that implement USAID programs.) The December 1998 Consultative Group (CG) meeting allowed donors to engage the GOM in identifying issues and concerns. The GOM has to date followed up reasonably satisfactorily, which has permitted the IMF, the World Bank and DFID to disburse their balance of payments assistance. The Government has also addressed sectoral issues in the Environment, Transport, Basic Education sectors which is permitting USAID to disburse Nonproject Assistance (NPA) in these sectors in FY 2000.

1999 was an election year. This fact led to some improvements. There is a sense that the Government made a serious effort to achieve performance targets for its constituents in order to help its re-election chances. On the other hand, since 1999 was a political year, the Government was relatively less willing to provide strong leadership in addressing many of the second generation market liberalization and politically sensitive issues, such as issues related to food security and safety nets. A very positive outcome of 1999 was the Presidential Health Initiative which intends to expand health coverage nationally and efforts undertaken by President Muluzi, himself, to address HIV/AIDS issues.

In general, donor coordination has been positive. Just as we have an open dialogue with the Government and Civil Society of Malawi, we have an open dialogue with the donor community. There is a wide continuum of beliefs on policy issues both within the Government and within the donor community. While USAID and like-minded development partners are concerned about the incentive structure to promote sustainable, market-led economic growth, certain donors have had a tendency to focus relatively more on short-term safety net and welfare programs. The lack of consistency within the donor community is both a strength and a weakness. It is a strength, in the sense that the development issues within Malawi are complex, and creative and constructive suggestions from all parties are greatly appreciated. It is a weakness in that in the face of competing paradigms, GOM decision-makers at times find it possible to avoid making difficult decisions.

**Performance of the Portfolio.** FY 1999 was a year of consolidation. In FY 1998, the Mission undertook a series of program modifications as a result of the FY 2000 R4 Review (held in May 1998). These included: (1) the need to modify the activities under SO1 (Agriculture) to eliminate any USAID contribution to the growing or marketing of tobacco; (2) the re-structuring of SO4 (Education) with the support of AFR/SD; and (3) the proposed re-structuring and focusing of SO5 (D/G). During FY 1999, the Mission consolidated these improvements and focused its design efforts on the transition to the Objectives included within the FY 2001-2005 CSP.

The Mission remains quite pleased with the performance of SO4 (Education) and SO5 (D/G) this past year. Both of these Strategic Objectives have achieved impressive turnarounds since 1997-98, and are back on track. The Education Objective is in fact exceeding performance targets in some areas, such as GOM

commitment and girls' access to education and is poised to address the larger issue of educational quality under the new strategic plan.

SO3 is a solid performer that is achieving expected results and exceeding USAID's expectations in many areas as measured against the performance targets. Confirmation of SO Performance will be found in the FY 2000 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). A fundamental question that the Mission will address in developing the 2001-2005 Performance Monitoring Plan is realistic target levels for SO3 Performance.

With regards to SO1, performance over the life of the Strategic Objective clearly exceeds expected performance at the time of the 1995 CSP approval. We continue to believe, however, that this achievement is due to the lagged impact of the market liberalization efforts from 1995-97, rather than performance over the past year. Performance in 1999 was clearly on track and has resulted in the significant expansion and diversification of the National Smallholder Farmer Association of Malawi (NASFAM) efforts. The Mission is currently reviewing its policy reform agenda with the government and will be submitting a proposal to restructure the ongoing NPA activity to better respond to GOM leadership and concerns in FY 2000. The Mission will also be working closely with AFR/SD, REDSO/ESA and our in-country development partners to develop program activities under the 2001-2005 CSP which will maximize the impact of USAID's investments in terms of increased rural incomes and employment.

SO2 is on track following major redesign and consolidation efforts. In many ways, however, the difficulties with this SO are situational and largely outside of the manageable interests of either the GOM or USAID/Malawi. The three major factors which have adversely affected performance are: (1) procurement delays between the submission of the MAARD and the issuance of the contract for the COMPASS activity; (2) the faulty design of the program which underestimated the real-world complexity of coordinating eight independent agencies in five separate ministries together with an extremely high number of conditionalities; and (3) the lack of resources within the Ministry of Natural Resources to implement the NATURE Program as designed and mutually intended. USAID/Malawi is much more optimistic about this SO's future performance today than we were a year ago. While we continue to suffer the effects of procurement delays, COMPASS implementation is progressing more rapidly than expected and is having a direct and positive impact at the community level which will be reported in next year's R4. Also, USAID and the GOM successfully negotiated a re-structuring of the Nonproject Assistance (NPA) component which took into account GOM institutional relationships and capacity. This adjustment has already led to significant progress in the implementation of the NPA program.

**Mission Response.** The USAID/Malawi response to these experiences is contained within the 2001-2005 Country Strategic Plan that was approved in March 2000. In addition to this document, USAID/Malawi would like to highlight our experience of the need to ensure effective communication between the SO Teams and Mission Management. To improve this communication and focus on implementation, USAID/Malawi has adopted a system of semi-annual Strategic Objective Implementation Reviews (SOPIRs) which identify the outstanding issues and responsibilities.

**USAID/MALAWI**

**RESULTS REVIEW**

**and**

**RESOURCE REQUEST**

**FY 2002**

**PART II – RESULTS REVIEW BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE**

Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi

Objective ID: 612-001-01

Objective Name: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: As shown in the accompanying tables, the overall program has met performance expectations over the life of the Strategic Objective when measured in terms of rural incomes and crop diversification (away from maize and tobacco). This is due to the significant opening of the market economy to smallholders as a result of USAID interventions in the mid-1990s. This enabled smallholders to produce and market the commodities of their choice which has led to economic diversification and increased incomes. An area of concern is the current policy reform agenda where Government continues to move cautiously on necessary actions. These delays in policy reform are expected to moderate the impact in the future.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                        | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor          | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                             | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution                | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management                       | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met                | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Open Markets

#### Summary of the SO:

USAID/Malawi under SO 1, "Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis", has contributed to the foundation of a strong rural and agricultural development effort in Malawi. With an emphasis on smallholder agriculture significant accomplishments have been realized in building and strengthening farmer associations. Activities supporting this objective include: crop and livestock agriculture, rural savings and credit, household level food security, crop research and improved agricultural information. Underlying all of these efforts is an improved policy environment to which USAID has made an important contribution over the life of the program. Examples of recognition of the achievements of the program include not only GOM support but also requests from other donors including the Danes (DANIDA), Norway (NORAD) and the European Union (EU), to join forces with USAID to expand a program that is working and producing excellent results. The program provides a major contribution to the key goal of the MPP to "Promote Sustainable Economic Development through Support for Private-Sector, Market-Based Economic Growth and Integration into the World Economy". Only through economic empowerment will the vast majority of Malawian's who currently exist at the very margin of subsistence, move beyond such debilitating poverty. The beneficiaries of this program are the 2 million smallholder farm families with limited access to resources, including nearly 500,000 female headed families, farmers who participate in agricultural input and output markets, agribusinesses, and the ultimate consumer who will realize the benefits of increased agricultural productivity and market efficiency due to increased availability and lower prices for consumption goods.

#### Key Results:

Over the medium term, development in Malawi must occur in rural areas through increased productivity, value added, and new job creation, all leading to increased incomes. In order for productivity to increase and to capitalize on expansion in the rural areas, market efficiency must be improved. Finally, diversification of sustainable farming systems is essential to avoid over dependence on one or two commodities for both cash and food requirements.

Progress towards achieving increased agricultural incomes continues on an impressive upward trend. In the early stages of the program (1991 to 1997) when the USAID program focused on tobacco producing households, these households reported a 74% increase in farm income over a seven year period. In 1998, in compliance with the USG policy, the Mission disassociated itself from tobacco and began to use a more comprehensive broad-based survey to measure rural incomes for the general population. As expected, incomes for the general population are significantly lower than for tobacco producers, but we believe this approach to be more representative for measuring the impact of the USAID program. Real per capita rural incomes measured in constant 1994 kwacha increased from 803 Malawian Kwacha (\$92.92) in 1998 to 923 Kwacha (\$105.65) in 1999. (NB: The average 1994 exchange rate for Malawian Kwacha was 8.736). Part of the increase in 1999 incomes was attributable to favorable agricultural conditions in 1999. Still, a 14.8% increase in rural incomes is impressive given that commodity prices were lower than in 1998 as a result of surplus production. In addition to favorable weather, the current increase is attributed to increased availability of agricultural inputs and the decision by rural households to allocate relatively more of their land and labor resources to higher valued commodities.



The policy reform initiatives of the mid-1990s have continued to have a positive impact on privatization and free market development. Farmer associations supported by the program have taken on increasing importance in input and output marketing. Smallholder farmers are expanding both cash and food crop production, marketing their crops freely, and retaining a higher proportion of sales proceeds. Women farmers whose membership in 1999 reached 40 % of the total farmer association membership have benefited substantially from the program--both through access to international markets for export crops and by increased food availability for their families.

#### Performance and Prospects:

The results achieved have exceeded the 1999 targets for all the indicators that measure performance for this SO. Specific performance by IR's, as indicated below, is encouraging and the trend is expected to continue in the year 2000.

**IR1.1 Rural Business Developed:** The area of agribusiness and market development is becoming more dynamic. The number of profitable farmer owned agribusinesses and cooperatives supported under the program has increase from 17 in the base year of 1997 to 39 in 1999. This actual figure of 39 farmer owned agribusinesses and cooperatives has exceeded the 1999 target of 35. The total membership increased from 21,759 to 57,179 in the same time period which exceeds the 1999 target of 51,160. In 1999 female members comprise 40% of the total membership in the farmer owned agribusinesses and cooperatives. The strengthening of rural based saving and loan associations will make a significant contribution to improving the rural economy. Within the past year, work has been initiated with three new dairy plants which service nearly 5,000 farm families. A private sector artificial insemination program has also been introduced in Malawi for the first time.

**IR1.2 Market Efficiency Improved :** USAID has focussed significant resources on strengthening farmer associations, cooperatives and agribusinesses in an effort to increase productivity, lower input and output marketing costs and promote rural savings. As a result of policy reform and increased demand, sales of fertilizer have been increasing since 1997/78. Production input supplies purchased by farmer association members has increased from none in 1997 to 3,554 mt this year surpassing the target of 2000 mt. Similarly sales of export crop such as chilies and coffee marketed through associations has continued to increase with chilies alone moving from none in 1997 to 37 mt in 1998 and to 50 mt in marketing season. The volume of all cash crops marketed through associations was 261 mt which is below the 1999 target of 1000 mt. Steady progress is being made by our development partners to introduce new cash crops that are of higher gross margins. Coffee is one of those new crops entering to the cooperative marketing program. Groundnuts and pigeon peas, also recently introduced under this program, show great potential for increased incomes to smallholder farmers, as well as value added by agribusinesses.

**IR1.3 Productivity/Diversification Increased:** The Malawian smallholder farmers are responding to crop diversification efforts. In 1999, 43.6 % of the total smallholder area was planted to crops other than tobacco and maize. This figure exceeds the target of 39.0 %. Yields of food crops other than maize, have shown impressive increases. For example, in 1999 a total of 700,000 farm families produced nearly 895,000 mt of cassava and 1,680,000 mt of sweet potato -- an increase of 25% and 49% respectively from the base year of 1997. Under a USAID sponsored initiative a new program to accelerate the multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of pigeon pea and groundnut was introduced this

year and once again the domestic and international market demand offers opportunity for Malawian farmers. The Land O Lakes dairy program which began this past year is already showing significant results, not only through renewed vigor of producer associations but also with on-farm production often doubling under improved management practices. In recognition of the critical importance of sustained production increases, significant efforts were made last year through livestock and crop associations to promote land conservation practices.

IR 1.4 Enabling Environment Established: While the implementation of the policy reform program has been slower than anticipated, the commitment to promote market-oriented policy remains. The Malawi Railway was successfully privatized this past year and the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) and other parastatals are being weaned from GOM subsidies and forced to operate as a profit-oriented businesses. Debate continues over the proper focus of a strategic grain reserve: emergency relief, price stabilization, or both. The dialogue on agricultural marketing policies continues and new policies are likely to be adopted. Similarly, progress on rationalizing the role of the Ministry of Agriculture continues, slowly but still in the right direction. Under USAID sponsorship an action plan for an agricultural input supply system led by the private sector is being developed and should strengthen an already strong movement in that direction.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The plan in support of agricultural development which was redesigned and refined in 1998 remained the blueprint for our sector assistance this year. A new Country Strategic Plan which was approved in March 1999 will be implemented in FY 2001. The Mission is engaging the GOM in policy discussions which will result in the restructuring of the NPA program.

#### Other Donor Programs:

The donor committee on agriculture and food security remains active and instrumental in promoting dialogue with the government. The important bilateral donors are British DFID and Danish DANIDA. The European Union (EU) and DFID provide major support to food security related activities including massive distribution of seeds and fertilizer to smallholders. DANIDA continues to provide leadership in the livestock and irrigation sectors while continuing to work on land reform measures. Other donors include Germany, Japan, Canada and a new entrant, Norway. The World Bank having just concluded two major initiatives in the past year are in the process of developing new support which will likely focus on policy activities.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

The USAID/Malawi Agricultural Program is being implemented through a number of U.S. based firms/institutions. These are Associates in Rural Development, Land O' Lakes, HIID with DAI, ACDI/VOCA, ICRISAT, Care, IITA and the Barents Group. All are working in partnership with Malawian entities.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: INCREASED AGRICULTURAL INCOMES ON PER CAPITA BASIS			
Objective ID: 612-001-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi	
Result Name:			
Indicator: Real per capita rural incomes			
Unit of Measure: Real Malawi Kwacha, 1994 (nominal prices deflated by inflation to 1994 constant)	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998 (B)		803
1994 Real Malawi Kwacha are converted to U.S. Dollars at the Average 1994 Exchange Rate of 8.736 Kwacha = \$1.			(\$US 92.92)
Source: Bunda College Agricultural Policy Research Unit: Rural per Capita Income study commissioned by USAID	1999	923	922
Indicator/Description: Measures income of all rural households in Malawi using a representative sample covering most districts in Malawi.		(\$105.65)	(\$105.54)
	2000	970	
Comments: 1998 is the first year when data has been collected, analyzed and reported for the study. The survey was repeated in 1999.		(\$111.03)	
	2001	1,018	
The indicator was changed in 1998 due to the finding that the previous sample of NASFAM households was not representative of the population.		(\$116.53)	

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: INCREASED AGRICULTURAL INCOMES ON PER CAPITA BASIS			
Objective ID: 612-001-01			
Approved: 15/03/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi	
Result Name: Rural Business Developed			
Indicator: Number of profitable agribusiness and cooperatives			
Unit of Measure:	Year	Planned	Actual
a) Number	1997		a) 17
b) Total membership			b) 21,759
Source: ACDI, MUSCCO and Land 'O' Lakes	1998	a) 27 b) 40,000	a) 27 b) 41,821
Indicator/Description: The indicator measures the number of associations and cooperatives and their total membership.	1999	a) 35 b) 51,160	a) 39 b) 57,179
Comments: The indicator combines values from three grantees supported by the SO. Females comprise 40% of the total membership in the associations and cooperatives. ACDI works with NASFAM on farmer agribusiness groups and cooperatives involved in growing and marketing a variety of cash crops such as Ground nuts, paprika, Soya beans, Chillies, Cotton, and Coffee. MUSCCO provides financial services to farmers through their being members to SACCOs in the NASFAM areas. Land 'O' Lakes provides a variety of advisory services to farmers milk groups, associations and cooperatives.	2000	a) 45 b) 65,840	a) b)
	2001	a) 50 b) 80,000	a) b)
This measure reports on the impact of USAID activities, but does not capture all profitable agribusinesses and cooperatives in Malawi.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: INCREASED AGRICULTURAL INCOMES ON PER CAPITA BASIS				
Objective ID: 612-001-01				
Approved: 15/03/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi		
Result Name: Market efficiency improved				
Indicator: : a) Volume of goods marketed through agribusinesses: i) Inputs; ii) Output b) Value of goods marketed through agribusinesses: i) Inputs; ii) Output				
Unit of Measure: a) tons, b) US\$ value(mil dollars)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: ACDI		1997 (B)		A i) 0 ii) 0 B i) 0 ii) 0
Indicator/Description: The indicator measures the volumes of both inputs (mostly fertilizer) and outputs sold through agribusinesses, giving farmers lower input costs and higher output prices.		1998	A i) 600 ii) 10 B i) 0.3m ii) 0.015m	A i) 2,600 ii) 3,000 B i) 1.5m ii) 0.3m
Comments: Farmers are getting better deals for their inputs through collective action in procuring inputs and selling produce. The data in this table are specific to those associations and cooperatives that NASFAM deals with. NASFAM is an association of smallholder farmers who are involved in the production and marketing of Ground nuts, paprika, Soya beans, Chillies, Cotton, and Coffee.  This measure is a proxy for market efficiency. It reports on the impact of USAID activities, but does not capture national figures.		1999	A i) 2,000 ii) 1,000 B i) 1.0m ii) 0.1m	A i) 3,554 ii) 262 B i) 1.245m ii) 0.185m
		2000	A i) 2,300 ii) 2,000 B i) 1.3m ii) 0.2m	
		2001	A i) 2,600 ii) 3,000 B i) 1.5m ii) 0.3m	

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: INCREASED AGRICULTURAL INCOMES ON PER CAPITA BASIS			
Objective ID: 612-001-01			
Approved: 15/03/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi	
Result Name: Productivity/diversification increased			
Indicator: Share of (total) smallholder area planted to non-maize and non-tobacco			
Unit of Measure: Percentage	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: MAI, FEWS	1995		29.1%
Indicator/Description: Percentage of total smallholder area planted to all other crops other than maize and tobacco.	1996	31.0%	31.1%
	1997	33.0%	34.1%
Comments: This indicator measures diversification by smallholder farmers away from tobacco as the major cash crop and away from maize as the major food crop. The crops include rice, wheat, sorghum, millet, pulses, cotton, ground nuts, sunflower, sesame, coffee, paprika, chillies, cassava and potatoes.	1998	36.0%	36.9%
	1999	39.0%	43.6%
	2000	41.0%	
	2001	43.0%	
This data is nation wide.			

Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi

Objective ID: 612-002-01

Objective Name: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Re-adjustment of the NPA component and start up of the CBNRM activity have permitted all components of the SO to move forward at an accelerating pace. The environmental monitoring activity closed and a decision to reassess it is still under discussion with the Government and other donors.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor          | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced                     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution                | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management            | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met                | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Environment

Summary of the SO:

Please note the Primary Link to the Agency Strategic Framework is 5.5 Natural Resource Management. We were unable to access this via the Menu.

Under SO2 "Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources" USAID/Malawi implements a comprehensive policy reform program aimed at increasing community and private sector involvement in the management of natural resources, and supports key activities to increase the adoption of improved Natural Resource Management (NRM) practices. Primary beneficiaries include the 80% plus of the rural population which depend upon the natural resource base for productivity. A complete revision of the NPA component with a subsequent \$5 million second tranche disbursement, and the successful start-up of the CBNRM activity were the major features during the reporting period. The cooperative agreement with the University of Arizona for environmental monitoring and policy advisory services was concluded during the period, with mixed results. Service programs to extend improved NRM technologies has continued to strengthen partnership development and exceed targets.

#### Key Results:

A comprehensive Policy and Legislative Framework affecting the environmental and natural resource sector has been established with the exception of land policy which due to its complexity has been delayed. The re-structuring of the Non-Project Assistance (NPA) program reduced the number of conditionalities in the last three tranches from 26 to 16. The revisions also clarified the actions required by the GOM to fulfill requirements for disbursement. The policy reform agenda still involves 5 separate ministries and 8 different departments. Timely progress on future actions will require special attention by the GOM and USAID, but the re-structuring has clearly deepened GOM ownership of the reforms and accelerated the pace of implementation. During the past year those activities focused on the adoption of NRM based technologies experienced continued success. Results exceeded the targets at every level related to the adoption of environmentally sound agro-forestry and NRM-based technologies.. The USAID-funded agro-forestry activity is seen by the government, NGOs, donors and farmers as providing leadership and contributing to the promotion of sound land-use practices in Malawi. The performance tables for this activity have illustrated the wide adoption of practices, particularly with respect to gender.

#### Performance and Prospects:

IR. 2.1: Comprehensive Policy and Legislative Framework Established: The revision of the NPA component targeted an elimination of redundant items and a more results oriented approach toward accomplishing the performance milestones. Milestones were restructured according to task and responsible agency in order to clarify the task, the agency responsible and the required documentation. This approach has eliminated the ambiguity of who is responsible for what action and is improving implementation. All policies by all concerned agencies (forestry, fisheries, parks and wildlife, water, irrigation and land resources), except lands, have been drafted and submitted to cabinet for approval. In some cases draft legislation has also been prepared. The next steps will be cabinet approval of the policies, and the submission of legislation as appropriate. The Ministry of Lands is responsible for a new land reform policy and subsequent land reform act. Because of the importance of this issue, a special donor group, led by DANIDA, has been formed to assist in the process of realizing a new land reform act. USAID assistance will be coordinated through this group. A comprehensive land policy and legislative review was completed by a special Presidential Land Commission which has formally presented the report to the President. SO2 project assistance contributed to many of the special studies required by the



Commission. The institutional strengthening aspect of the NPA component has seen all concerned agencies complete an internal functional review of all positions and functions. Future actions will call for implementation of the report's recommendations. As part of the requirement under the sustainable financing mechanism theme of the NPA component, the Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust (MEET) was officially formed as a local NGO. A board of trustees and board of governors has been selected. There is some question as to how the Trust will be effectively endowed. The macroeconomic situation raises questions about the GOM's ability to commit to capitalization of the Endowment with local currency. Nonetheless, the GOM is committed to exploring all possible ways to resolve this issue.

IR2.2: Capacity of National NRM Institutions Strengthened: The principal aim of this IR was to realize a national environmental monitoring program. Activities were implemented through a cooperative agreement with the University of Arizona. The agreement also provided for a policy advisor to oversee the NPA component. The cooperative agreement ended July 30, 1999. As previously reported the institutional capacity to implement a national monitoring system are weak. The institutional question is still an issue. While we had expected to reach some solutions as to "next steps", continued discussions with Government, and close coordination with the World Bank, will be necessary. The slow progress for this IR does not detract from the "on-track" self assessment. The institutional issues are complicated (all 8 concerned departments want assistance in some form) and resources are not sufficient to meet all requirements. Informal contacts inform us that the GIS training carried out under this IR continues to yield dividends as GIS is actively used in the the planning and operations of a number of agencies.

IR2.3: Service Programs Improved: This activity (research and extension of improved land management technologies) has been instrumental in developing diverse NRM practices that have undergone rigorous testing and adaptation with farmers. The most popular include planting a variety of multi-purpose trees on homesteads, boundaries, and farms; undersowing Tephrosia for improved soil fertility and crop yields; and contour planting of vetiver grass hedgerows to control runoff and erosion. It is also promoting better farming practices and crop diversification with high-yielding varieties of nitrogen fixing grain legumes. The support network now includes 40 partners in the public, donor, NGO and private sectors. The number of farm families participating in "contour strips of grass/shrubs, reduced tillage or combinations thereof" almost doubled from the targeted 10,000 to 19,594. The hectareage increase under contour strips of grass/shrubs, reduced tillage was 23% higher than the targeted figure of 5,000 hectares. For soil improving practices more than 45% of the planned farm families participated and the hectareage under this set of technologies was 9% above the planned figure of 12,500. In both cases the increase in hectareage was much smaller compared to the increase in the number of farm families. This is because most of the farmers that participated have small landholdings. The second factor is limited planting material. At least 20% of farm families participating in soil conservation/soil fertility practices were female headed households, and 36% participated in tree planting. A total of 711 farmers and 485 NGO and project staff have trained in various aspects of agroforestry practices. Training and extension material for field staff and farmers included 4,000 booklets on best-bet soil conservation and agroforestry practices; 3000 extension leaflets on undersowing Tephrosia with crops; 3000 copies of 9 poster themes on key agroforestry practices; and 40 training kits with reference manuals and 130 transparencies.

IR2.4: Capacity of communities to manage natural resources improved: This intermediate result has been adversely affected by delays in procurement (FYI: The initial MAARD was submitted in June, 1997, and

the contract was signed in February 1999.) In spite of these delays, the CBNRM activity has gotten off to a good start and is expected to make rapid gains in achieving the performance targets. (FYI: Progress can be followed at <http://www.compass-malawi.com/>.) This activity focuses on strengthening local capacity to implement activities that generate tangible benefits from the use of natural resources. COMPASS has five targeted results: TR1 Building capacity amongst NGOs and Government to administer CBNRM initiatives and provide the necessary technical support to practitioners; TR2 Establishing efficient liaison and information exchange mechanisms among CBNRM programs in Malawi and neighboring countries; TR3 improving community mobilization skills within the public and NGO sectors; TR4 Supporting policy and legislative reform processes that assist in improving the management of natural resources at the village level; and TR5 Providing small grants to CBNRM practitioners and promoters. Initially COMPASS field activities are focusing on six of Malawi's 27 districts. With the GOM and key NGOs, a consensus has been reached on institutional arrangements for improved coordination of CBNRM. A training needs assessment has been completed, identifying those organizations that have the expertise required for training NGOs and community-based organizations in skills needed to improve CBNRM, and in this connection 30 farmers visited a model Malawian organic farmer. The small grants project was launched with the completion of a grant manual and a toolkit to assist grantees design participatory monitoring procedures. Five grants have thus far been awarded in FY 2000.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The principal adjustment to plans will be the integration of SO2 and SO1, as presented in the FY2001-2005 CSP (Approved March 1999). The Washington State University cooperative agreement will be extended an additional two years to maximize benefits to partners.

#### Other Donor Programs:

DANIDA launched an extensive environmental management activity in 11 of Malawi's 27 districts. Their focus will be upon improving district level capacity to manage environmental issues. Close coordination of this activity with actions by COMPASS will be necessary in order to avoid duplication. The World Bank is expected to assess its support to the environmental monitoring activities by the Government. UNDP completed a final evaluation of its support to the Department of Environmental Affairs, which is responsible for coordination of a national environmental monitoring system. The evaluation recommends that a new design be undertaken for future support. DANIDA has also signaled its willingness to grant to the Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust (MEET) \$1 million to be used as a small grant facility. This is contingent upon MEET receiving funding to establish a professional management unit.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

Washington State University (WSU) cooperative agreement for agroforestry to be extended through July 2002; University of Arizona/Clark University cooperative agreement for environmental monitoring, GIS training, environmental research and policy reform, completed 1999; Development Alternatives Inc. contract to implement the CBNRM activity through February 2004.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: INCREASED SUSTAINABLE USE, CONSERVATION, AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES			
Objective ID: 612-002-01			
Approved: 15/03/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi	
Result Name:			
Indicator: Adoption of improved soil conservation practices			
Unit of Measure: a) no. of hectares b) no. of farm families (FF)	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996	a) 400 b) 1,000	a) 385 b) 822
Source: Washington State University (WSU) and partner institution reports			
Indicator/Description: Improved soil conservation practices with contour strips of grass/shrub species	1997	a) 600 b) 1,400	a) 506 b) 1,272
NOTE: Previous data has counted physical contour ridging. Because the integration of dense vegetative barriers on the ridges is vital for the reduction of erosion and soil runoff, simple contour ridging is no longer being included as an improved soil conservation practice.	1998	a) 750 b) 3000	a)2,872 b)6,464
Comments: Out of the total number of farm families adopting improved soil conservation practices, 22% are female headed (against a target of 30%). The overall high achievement relative to the target of the number of farm families adopting is as a result of high farmers' interest in this practice. The targets for the year 2000 have, therefore, been revised accordingly to reflect this interest. The reporting on indicators by various MAFE partners is not always in the recommended units. MAFE verifies the assumptions and take neccessaary action to convert the data into a common unit. And also MAFE is doing its best to train the partners to use a standard method of data collection and reporting so that the indicators are reported in the recommended units. So far most patners are responding well to the new M&E system.	1999	a) 5,000 b) 10,000	a) 6,154 b)19,594
	2000	a) 14,000 b) 60,000	
Data is reported at the end of each crop year. 1996 data is for crop year 1995-1996; 1997 data is for crop year 1996-1997, etc. Low initial achievements in 1996 reflect the limited number of implementing partners and the fact that the project was still in the technology testing phase.			
This measure reports on the impact of USAID (MAFEP) activities, but does not capture all improved conservation practices in Malawi			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: INCREASED SUSTAINABLE USE, CONSERVATION, AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES			
Objective ID: 612-002-01			
Approved: 15/03/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi	
Result Name:			
Indicator: Adoption of improved soil fertility practices			
Unit of Measure: a) no. of hectares b) no. of farm families (FF)	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996	a) 3,500 b) 7,000	a) 3,311 b) 6,543
Source: Washington State University and partner institution reports			
Indicator/Description: Improved soil fertility practices include inter-cropping with soil-improving trees and/or short-term fallow systems.	1997	a) 7,000 b) 15,000	a) 4,381 b) 12,993
Comments: Out of the total number of farm families adopting improved soil fertility practices, 23% are female headed (against a target of 25%). The overall high achievement relative to the target of the number of farm families adopting is as a result of high farmers' interest in this practice. The targets for the year 2000 have, therefore, been revised accordingly to reflect this interest. The reporting on indicators by various MAFE partners is not always in the recommended units. MAFE verifies the assumptions and take necessary action to convert the data into a common unit. And also MAFE is doing its best to train the partners to use a standard method of data collection and reporting so that the indicators are reported in the recommended units. So far most partners are responding well to the new M&E system.	1998	a) 10,000 b) 22,000	a) 6,525 b) 23,533
	1999	a) 12,500 b) 35,000	a) 13,638 b) 50,869
	2000	a) 20,000 b) 100,000	
Data is reported at the end of each crop year. 1996 data is for crop year 1995-1996; 1997 data is for crop year 1996-1997, etc. Low initial achievements in 1996 reflect the limited number of implementing partners and the fact that the project was still in the technology testing phase.			
This measure reports on the impact of USAID (MAFEP) activities, but does not capture all adoption of soil fertility practices.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: INCREASED SUSTAINABLE USE, CONSERVATION, AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES			
Objective ID: 612-002-01			
Approved: 15/03/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi	
Result Name: Comprehensive policy and legislative framework established			
Indicator: New policies and legislation enacted			
Unit of Measure: a) National and/or sectoral policies which have been enacted b) National and/or sectoral legislation which have been enacted	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996 a) Policy b)Legislation	a ) NEP b) --	a) NEP b) EMA
Source: University of Arizona reports; GOM documents			
Indicator/Description: National Policies/Legislation include the National Environmental Policy (NEP) and Environmental Management Act (EMA) Sectoral Policies/Legislation are those in forestry, fisheries, parks/wildlife, land use, agriculture and water/irrigation sectors	1997 a) Policy b)Legislation	a) Forestry b) --	a) -- b) Forestry Fisheries
	1998 a) Policy  b)Legislation	a) Forestry Wildlife Fisheries Water Res. Irrigation Land Res.  b) Forestry Wildlife Fisheries Water Res Irrigation Land Res.	a) Forestry Wildlife* Fisheries* Irrigation* Land Res*  b) Forestry Fisheries
Comments: This indicator tracks only policy and legislation which has been enacted. Hidden is the complex and time consuming process which leads to enactment. Each new policy and legislation requires that an action plan for reform be developed; that an internal review and revision of the policy be completed; that stakeholder consultations take place; that draft policy/legislation be revised to reflect the stakeholder consultations; and that approval be received from the appropriate government body (the Cabinet approves policies; the Head of State approves legislation, which must also be gazetted). USAID supports a policy advisor within the Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and Environmental Affairs who is helping to coordinate this policy and legislative reform process. * Policies are already in place and being implemented. In 1999, policies governing wildlife, fisheries, water resources, irrigation and land resources were approved by cabinet.	1999 a) Policy  b)Legislation	a) Land  b) Land	a) Wildlife Fisheries Water Res Irrigation Land Res. b) None
	2000 a) Policy  b)Legislation	a) Wildlife Fisheries Water Res Irrigation Land Res. b) None	

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: INCREASED SUSTAINABLE USE, CONSERVATION, AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES			
Objective ID: 612-002-01			
Approved: 15/03/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi	
Result Name: Expanded Community-Based Natural Resources Management Program			
Indicator: Increased adoption of CBNRM practices in target districts			
Unit of Measure:	Year	Planned	Actual
a) Number of communities	1999		N/A
b) % customary land	2000	a) 20 b) 5	
Source: COMPASS, GOM, and donor reports.			
Indicator/Description: a) CBNRM practices may include adoption and or implementation of a CBNRM action plan, best practice in forest management, wildlife conservation, soil management, sustainable agriculture etc. b) Proportion of customary land upon which CBNRM is practiced relative to the total area of customary land in the target districts.	2001	a) 50 b) 10	
	2002	a) 90 b) 20	
	2003	a) 140 b) 30	
Comments: Number of communities are cumulative. No actuals are reported due to delays in procurement which delayed activity by more than one year. Good Prospects for 2000.	2004	a) 200 b) 40	
This measure reports on the impact of USAID (COMPAS) activities. It does not include all Malawian CBNRM activities.			

Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi

Objective ID: 612-003-01

Objective Name: Increased adoption of measures that reduce fertility and HIV transmission and improved child health practices

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Overall, the SO performance is on track, some elements of this SO have exceeded performance expectations. Family planning coverage is above the target; the number of communities reached with child health interventions is significantly higher than projected; and, the October 1999 launch of the HIV/AIDS five-year plan by the President of Malawi demonstrated a substantial political commitment to lead the fight against AIDS. The recent increase in demand for HIV voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) services provides further evidence of an improved national response to the epidemic. USAID/Malawi will closely review the relevant target levels in developing the FY 2001-2005 Performance Monitoring Plan.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development          | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced                  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                             | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution                | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management                       | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met                | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

## Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

### Summary of the SO:

SO3 is the primary vehicle to support the MPP Goal to “Stabilize the Health of Malawi’s Citizens and Reduce the Population Growth Rate.” Malawi’s fertility, HIV infection and infant mortality rates are among the highest in the world. The purpose of SO3 is to reduce fertility and transmission of HIV by supporting government and private sector family planning, child survival and HIV/AIDS programs. Reducing the high infant mortality rate is a key component because of the negative impact infant deaths has on the adoption of family planning. Mothers and children under five years of age are the key beneficiaries. Men are a target group because they are the key decision-makers on behaviors that affect fertility and health. Children affected by AIDS are a key beneficiary sub-group. Development assistance (DA) funds provide support for family planning activities including the updating of all reproductive health curricula, training of health workers to deliver a wide range of contraceptive methods, delivery and supervision of family planning services emphasizing infection prevention, and community mobilization to increase the numbers of family planning acceptors. Funds from the Child Survival and Disease (CSD) account support the development of the new five-year HIV/AIDS plan, Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT), marketing and distribution of condoms, communication activities promoting sexual behavior change, diagnosis and treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), and home-based care. These funds also provide for the increase in quality of and access to Maternal Child Health (MCH) services, especially at health centers and in communities in six target districts which will be expanded to ten under the new CSP. USAID PVO partners work directly with District Health Office (DHO) staff to improve management, support systems, and health service delivery, including water and sanitation and inputs for improving infant and child feeding. CSD funds also support the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) planning and health reform activities for improving the quality, equity and efficiency of MCH services. In Blantyre District these funds support the Blantyre Integrated Malaria Initiative (BIMI) which aims to improve diagnosis and treatment of malaria in health centers and in communities, including prophylactic malaria treatment for pregnant women. Both DA and CSD accounts support monitoring and evaluation activities, including the 2000 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey, that provide quantitative and qualitative data on the achievement of SO3 results and targets.

### Key Results:

Based on the high numbers of surgical family planning procedures performed and the increase in the distribution of family planning commodities (which doubled between 1997 and 1999), the target of 20% contraceptive prevalence rate by 2000 will be surpassed-(DA/POP funding). Although condom sales through the social marketing program were substantially below the target this year, data from the Condom Consumer Profile Survey, Condom Distribution Survey, and the Chikwawa District evaluation of USAID-funded STAFH and CHAPS activities indicated that the acceptability, distribution and use of condoms continue to rise. In the case of Chikwawa District, the evaluation showed an increase in the distribution of condoms from all sources from 400,000 in 1996 to 774,000 in 1998-(CSD funding). Accessibility to the full range of family planning services increased as a total of 28 hospitals across the country are now providing comprehensive services. The focus on improving infection prevention practices also increases the quality of services-(DA/POP funding). MCH services in the six CHAPS districts also have increased in quantity and quality. Under the programs established by the District



Health Teams, over 400 communities are now administering Drug Revolving Funds which assure an immediate supply of malaria medications and oral rehydration salts to the children living in these rural villages--over double the targeted number of 200 communities-(CSD funding). In a like manner, over 1,000 CBDAs who voluntarily provide information and services on family planning to people in their communities are actively working under district and NGO programs funded by USAID-(DA/POP funding).

#### Performance and Prospects:

Population funding is supporting key elements of the Malawi reproductive health program beginning with improvements in standards and pre-service training. Reproductive health guidelines were updated this year and all of the health training institutions are working with Johns Hopkins (JHPIEGO) to improve their curricula and training materials and methods. In addition to improving the quality of training and graduating health workers, improvements are being made in service delivery, especially for clinical family planning methods like sterilization, improving infection prevention, and carrying out supervision. After working for several years to strengthening the capacity of the MOHP to manage the logistics system for contraceptive supplies, the system has achieved success by providing data on couple years of protection and by avoiding stockouts at a time when usage rates are rapidly rising.

CSD/HIV funding was pivotal in supporting the development and launch of the new five-year strategic framework for HIV/AIDS. The President of Malawi gathered political, religious, and business leaders together to personally launch the new plan and call for concerted action to reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS. One of the most encouraging developments is the increasing demand for VCT. Macro, the local NGO that has been providing VCT since 1992, saw demand increase only modestly until recently. In 1998, MACRO served 3,497 clients, but this increased by 62% in 1999 to 5,663. With the recent introduction of same-day results using whole blood tests (requiring only a drop of blood from a finger prick), the demand is expected to increase even more in 2000. Although condom sales slumped in 1999, there was an increase in sales during the final quarter. It is anticipated that this rise will continue and sales in 2000 will surpass 1999 levels. More non-governmental and community-based organizations are being formed to address the issues of AIDS prevention and mitigation. A PVO/NGO Health Network called Umoyo (health in Chichewa) Network has been established to award grants to local NGOs and to build capacity in these local organizations to improve performance. Two awards have been made to support HIV counseling and testing activities. More grants will be given, as additional funds from the LIFE initiative become available in 2000.

The CSD account supports policy initiatives, development of management capacity and quality assurance at central and district levels. The five-year National Health Plan was completed and launched in May. It sets clear objectives and priorities for more equitable service delivery to mothers and children in rural areas. It calls for health reforms that will increase financial resources (cost sharing, hospital autonomy) and improve the quality of services. Working with the World Bank and European Union (EU), USAID consultants have guided the Planning Unit through the completion of this development stage and into implementation. At the district level, the CHAPS partnership initiative between PVOs and District Health Offices has focussed on training and follow-up for quality assurance adding additional motivation to health workers from district hospitals to community health centers, where Quality Assurance (QA) techniques are being successfully implemented to improve customer satisfaction. Due to improvements

in communications (purchase of radios for health centers and ambulances) and transport (fleet management), systems for health information, logistics and supervision have improved tremendously. Health workers have been able to work with staff at community level who have organized village health committees, developed drama groups and local bands to deliver health messages, and trained community members from traditional birth attendants to DRF volunteers to improve health services within villages.

Data on workplace interventions are no longer available and therefore that table has been left out of this report and the previously reported number of hospitals providing the full range of family planning services has been substituted. The Malawi Demographic and Health Survey of 2000, which will take place in July 2000, will provide detailed data to measure the achievement of the overall SO and provide baseline for the next five year strategy.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

A new results framework is being developed which places greater emphasis on HIV interventions to reduce transmission and mitigate the impact of this devastating disease. Family planning service delivery will continue, but child health activities will focus more distinctly on the primary causes of mortality through the integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) and a strong emphasis on improving nutritional status. The district level focus for health service delivery will be maintained and adapted as the process of decentralization is rolled out. Since accessibility to services is fairly good in Malawi, the emphasis will be placed on improving the quality of services, and particularly on infection prevention.

#### Other Donor Programs:

European Union (EU), World Bank, UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Family Planning Assistance (UNFPA), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), British DFID, the Dutch, and the Germans through KfW and GTZ are the major donors in health and population in Malawi. DFID and UNFPA finance comprehensive reproductive health activities through government agencies and NGOs, and both assist USAID with provision of contraceptives and support for the logistics system. The World Bank supports training of health and family planning workers, clinic facility improvement and provision of drugs and supplies. KfW co-funds the condom social marketing program with USAID, while GTZ works in two districts strengthening management and services delivery. In the areas of health planning, information systems and district management strengthening, the EC and the Dutch collaborate with and complement USAID activities.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

The Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) and the Ministry of Education (MOE); U.S. PVOs including Save the Children, International Eye Foundation, Project Hope, Africare, and Population Services International; U.S. Cooperating Agencies including the AVSC, JHPIEGO and the University Research Corporation Center for Human Services; U.S. firms including The Futures Group, MACRO International, John Snow International and Abt Associates; and other USG partners -- the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: INCREASED ADOPTION OF MEASURES THAT REDUCE FERTILITY AND RISK OF HIV TRANSMISSION, INCLUDING IMPROVED CHILD HEALTH PRACTICES.			
Objective ID: 612-003-01			
Approved: 15/03/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi	
Result Name:			
Indicator: CYP- Couple-Years of Protection			
Unit of Measure: Number of couples per year protected from pregnancy, based on reported consumption of contraceptive products and number of surgical procedures.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1997		190,306
Source: Contraceptive Distribution Logistic Management Information System (CDLMIS) (which provides data on consumption of commodities) and the nationwide assessment of surgical family planning services carried out in November 1999 by MOHP and AVSC.	1998		242,188
	1999	296,095	309,298
Indicator/Description: Couple-Years of Protection are calculated as follows; 15 cycles of pills equal 1 CYP 120 condoms equals 1 CYP One IUD equals 3.5 CYP 4 Depo-Provera injections equals 1 CYP 1 Norplant equals 3.5 CYP One sterilization equals 8 CYP	2000	349,125	
Comments: Sterilization and Norplant insertion data were incorporated in CYP estimates this year using data collected during on-site visits of the MOHP and CHAM hospitals. The number of sterilizations and implant insertions performed during October 1999 at each hospital was multiplied by 12 and then used to calculate CYP. Sterilization and Norplant insertions contributed 33,405 CYP to the total. The target for year 2000 is based on CDLMIS data and does not include CYP from sterilization and Norplant insertions.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: INCREASED ADOPTION OF MEASURES THAT REDUCE FERTILITY AND RISK OF HIV TRANSMISSION, INCLUDING IMPROVED CHILD HEALTH PRACTICES.			
Objective ID: 612-003-01			
Approved: 15/03/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi	
Result Name: Condoms and other health supplies sold at retail outlets			
Indicator: Number of condoms sold to wholesalers and retailers			
Unit of Measure: Thousands per calendar year	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Population Services International/ Malawi (PSI/M) sales records	1994		992
Indicator/Description: Chishango Condoms sold to wholesale and retail outlets	1995	4,000	4,642
	1996	5,500	5,816
Comments: 1999 condom sales showed a 37% decline from 1998 levels. Commercial sector sales declined 45% compared to the inflated figure of 1998 (when PSI was sole supplier to the local NGO Banja La Msogolo for half a year. PSI attributed the decline to high inflation which reduced disposable income, which they speculated might have led to a decline in high-risk sex. Sales of other health supplies showed a similar decline.	1997	6,000	5,752
	1998	6,500	7,158
	1999	7,000	4,507
	2000	7,500	

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: INCREASED ADOPTION OF MEASURES THAT REDUCE FERTILITY AND RISK OF HIV TRANSMISSION, INCLUDING IMPROVED CHILD HEALTH PRACTICES.			
Objective ID: 612-003-01			
Approved: 15/03/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi	
Result Name: Family planning, STD/HIV, and child health services accessible and provided to Malawi's citizens			
Indicator: Number of MOHP and Christian Health Association of Malawi (CHAM) hospitals providing comprehensive family planning services, including ML/LA			
Unit of Measure: Number of hospitals	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: MOHP and Association of Voluntary Surgical Contraception (AVSC) reports.	1994		11
Indicator/Description: Comprehensive family planning services include the following: condoms, vaginal foaming tablets, orals (pills), injectables (Depo Provera), IUDs, Norplant implants, and mini-laparotomy under local anaesthetic(ML/LA).	1995		14
	1996	18	18
	Comments: While the total number of facilities offering comprehensive methods has increased substantially in the past two years, only 65% have providers who have been formally trained in ML/LA. The others have learned on-the-job. Since the aim is to have formally train providers in each facility, the total number of facilities expected to offer comprehensive services at the completion of 2000 is not expected to exceed 30.	1997	30
1998		33	23
1999		33	28
2000		33	

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: INCREASED ADOPTION OF MEASURES THAT REDUCE FERTILITY AND RISK OF HIV TRANSMISSION, INCLUDING IMPROVED CHILD HEALTH PRACTICES.	
Objective ID: 612-003-01	
Approved: 15/03/95	Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi
Result Name: Increased participation of community members in activities that improve health	
Indicator: Villages with drug revolving funds (DRF) and DRF volunteers	
Unit of Measure: a) Number of villages with DRFs b) Number of DRF volunteers	Indicator/Description: DRFs consist of six basic medications including ORS, antibiotics for pneumonia, SP for malaria and antibiotic eye ointment. Medications are sold on a cost recovery basis to villagers and are managed by volunteers from the community who are supervised by MOHP field workers called health surveillance assistants.
Source: Five District Health Offices and their PVO partners.	

<p>Comments: DRFs were introduced in 1995 as a way of making treatment for common illnesses, especially malaria and diarrhea, more accessible to rural villagers. They are established with funds from USAID and Other donors. CHAPS supports the DHO manage and administer all DRF operations through strengthening the logistics, information, supervision and financial management systems that allow the DRFs to be replenished and operate. From next year, the mission will report on a) number of DRFs that are directly supported by USAID, and b) number of DRFs that are indirectly supported by USAID. The indicators currently in use (number of villages with DRFs and number of DRF volunteers) will be discontinued. In 1999, 122 DRFs are directly supported by USAID while 88 receive USAID's indirect support. These figures will be the baselines for the next R4. On the current indicators, out of the 417 villages with DRFs, 256 are directly supported by USAID through the CHAPS project and the remaining 161 villages established by other donors are indirectly supported by USAID through refresher training and supervision. 246 volunteers out of 589 oversee the DRF villages that get direct USAID funding while the remaining 343 volunteers oversee the DRF villages established by other donors. The substantial increase in number of villages with functioning DRFs is illustrative of impact of CHAPS project extended coverage into the under-served, rural area.</p>	Year	Planned	Actual
	1994		0
	1995		a) 37 b) 74
	1996		a) 47 b) 94
	1997		a) 79 b) 158
	1998	a) 180 b) 360	a) 320 b) 375
	1999	a) 200 b) 400	a) 417 b) 589
	2000	a) 250 b) 500	

Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi

Objective ID: 612-004-01

Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education Especially for Girls

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Performance indicators, both qualitative and quantitative met or exceeded expectations during the rating period. Budgetary support for the Education sector remained a high priority for the GOM, with an allocation of 62% of the education revenue budget devoted to primary education. In terms of increasing access which has been the primary focus of the Strategic Objective, the results have exceeded expectations. There continue to be significant issues with regard to the quality of education which will be addressed under the FY 2001-2005 CSP.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 3.1 Access to Ed/Girls' Education  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor          | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education                   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development      | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced                   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                               | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                             | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution                | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management                       | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met                | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Democracy and Human Rights

#### Summary of the SO:

Addressing Malawi's basic education challenges is an essential element of the MPP Goal to "Promote Sustainable Economic Development through support for Private-Sector, Market-Based Economic Growth and Integration into the World Economy." Through its Strategic Objective for Basic Education the Mission has assisted the Government of Malawi in the development of a comprehensive Policy Investment Framework for an improved learning environment and universal quality primary education. The overall strategy for the SO is to support the development of an education sector reform wherein effective schools are providing an environment in which the majority of children are learning. The principal Intermediate Results necessary to achieve the strategic objective are: (4.1:) Effective schools Developed in Targeted Areas; and (4.2:) Policy Reforms & Investment Strategy Formulated. A special focus of the basic education objective is to improve the opportunities and quality of education especially for girls.

#### Key Results:

Having realized the relationship between education quality and policy development, the Ministry of Education continues to demonstrate its commitment through the development of a Policy Investment Framework that will facilitate long-term quality and efficiency gains throughout the system. Over the past year, key results were achieved in the following areas: Budget allocation for the education sector and primary education were maintained during a period of significant GOM budget cuts. The share of the education revenue budget allocated to primary education remained at a high of 26% in the 99/00 budget. At the SO level enrollments in targeted schools were relatively high. Girls enrollment maintained near parity with that of boys, e.g. out of a total sample of 2000 pupils 50.8% were boys and 49.2% were girls. The policy Investment Framework was completed and approved by senior management at the Ministry of Education. Various local communities, local leaders, primary teachers, school committee members and school pupils were appropriately sensitized, motivated and mobilized in order to surface pertinent issues regarding education quality, effect changes within the community, schools and at policy level.

#### Performance and Prospects:

Building upon the achievement of GABLE SMC-EQ project, this year's efforts were directed towards supporting and achieving the two key intermediate results documented below.

IR. 4.1. Effective schools Developed in Targeted Areas: To enhance the quality of education, the Quality Education through Supporting Teachers (QUEST) Activity trained 205 head teachers, 63 cluster Mentor Teachers and 45 Primary Education Advisors, who organized and trained primary school teachers in creative participatory teaching methodology. This enabled 1,223 teachers in Standards 1 to 4 to use participatory methods in their teaching. In addition, QUEST and the Institute for Educational Quality (IEQ) collected baseline data and follow-up data from 69 primary schools. A comparison of the baseline survey results and the follow-up data provide strong indication that interventions are already having an impact on teaching and learning. For example, there are gains in pupil scores of 8% in mathematics, 12 % in Chichewa and 8% in English. The Social Mobilization Campaign - Educational Quality (SMC-EQ) carried-out participatory action research at 37 school sites, 305 villages servicing the schools, involving approximately 24,945 people. The results from



this survey will be used in preparing strategies that, upon successful implementation, will lead to improving support systems and mobilize the community. As a result, local constraints to education quality were identified and action plans to address these constraints were drawn and implemented. An excellent example of managing for results through community mobilization is the Khotekhote School in Salima district where the school committee and Parent /Teacher Association instituted school rules to improve the management of their school. School-community relationships are crucial to improving education quality. To date, 447 school committees have been similarly trained. A survey carried out by the Creative Centre for Community Mobilization (CRECCOM -- a Malawian NGO) in the target areas reveals that 7.2 % (up from zero percent) of the trained committees are actively involved in planning and decision making at their schools; 73.0% (up from 3.5%) actively facilitate two-way communication between the community and the school; 86.8 % (up from 34.5%) effectively mobilize community members to participate in school development project such as construction of school toilets and moulding of bricks for construction of classrooms and teachers' houses; 4 % (up from 0.5%) are able to monitor classroom performance and teacher and pupil behavior, 73.0 % (up from 1.7%) are actively encouraging parental support for children education; and 14.7 % (up from 0) effectively lobby the Ministry of Education (MOE) support for their schools. The survey results also indicate that a high proportion of pupils, parents and teachers have witnessed improvements regarding the community's perceptions about school infrastructure, pupil's learning, attitudes and behavior, and the primary education system.

I.R. 4.2. Policy Reforms & Investment Strategy Formulated: . In 1999, the education sector completed the drafting of a Policy Investment Framework (PIF). The framework has since received Ministerial approval. The next step is for the PIF to be submitted to the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Education for approval before it is tabled in Parliament. The timely development by the Government of Malawi (GOM) of a national teacher education/development strategy is expected to have a significant impact on improved teaching and learning at the classroom level. The implementation of key policy reforms will be monitored to inform subsequent policy and investment decisions.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

As the Government of Malawi (GOM) adopts the education Policy Investment Framework (PIF), USAID/Malawi, and the Ministry of Education will collaboratively monitor its implementation as it addresses the challenges to reform in the education sector. USAID Malawi will also begin implementation of its new Strategic Framework in Basic Education under the FY 2001-2005 Country Strategic Plan (Approved March 1999). Support for policy reform and effective schools will not change significantly. However, there will be considerably more emphasis placed on teacher education and development of the teacher education institutions within Malawi.

#### Other Donor Programs:

There is a high degree of coordination in the education sector in Malawi. Major donors are the World Bank, the African Development Bank (ADB), the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), the Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA), and USAID who are providing support to the implementation of the Policy investment Framework. Other donors within the sector include the German Development Cooperation (GTZ), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), NORAD, JICA, UNICEF and the EU. Donors are urging Malawi to

continue the reform of its education system, and to have this reform reflect changes in the society, the purpose of universal education, the role of education in a modern Malawi, and the affordability of education for all. The World Bank and African Development Bank have provided sector credit support for primary and secondary education. GTZ provides support to the Malawi Integrated Inservice teacher education Program (MIITEP), focusing on science and mathematics instruction at the primary school level. DFID also supports in-service activities in the primary sector. DANIDA supports secondary education (Community Day Secondary Schools). The European Community supports community initiated efforts to build Schools and CIDA has supported textbook publication and distribution.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID/Malawi implements activities through local NGOs such as the Creative Center for Community Mobilization (CRECCOM), Private Voluntary Organizations such as the the Save the Children Federation (US) (SCF/US), American Institute for Research (AIR), the Malawi Institute of Education (MIE), local firms and two government ministries (Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture and Ministry of Gender, Youth and Community Services).

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education Especcially for Girls			
Objective ID: 612-004-01			
Approved: 15/03/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi	
Result Name:			
Indicator: Repeater rates for boys and girls in standard 1 and 3 a) Standard 1 i) Boys ii) Girls b) Standard 3 i) Boys ii) Girls			
Unit of Measure: Percentage	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	1998		a) i) 17 % ii) 18 % b) i) 16 % ii) 17 %
Indicator/Description: The indicator gives the number of pupils repeating a standard at year t expressedd as a percentage of that standard's enrolment in year t-1.	1999	a) i) 17 % ii) 18 % b) i) 16% ii) 17 %	a) i) 19 % ii) 18 % b) i) 17% ii) 16 %
Comments: 1999 was the first year of monitoring quality indicators. Expectations are that repeater rates will decline in subsequent years.	2000	a) i) 17 % ii) 17 % b) i) 16% ii) 15 %	a) i) ii) b) i) ii)

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education Especially for Girls	
Objective ID: 612-004-01	
Approved: 15/03/95	Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi
Result Name: Effective Schools developed in target areas	
Indicator: Learning achievement in reading english and numeracy competency for boys and girls at standard 3. a) English i) Boys ii) Girls b) Math i) Boys ii) Girls	
Unit of Measure: Percentage	
Source: IEQ and QUEST	

Indicator/Description: The Indicator gives percentage scores gained on learning achievement calculated as follows: a) for English reading, the % gain is calculated by subtracting mean percentage at baseline from mean percentage at follow-up survey. b) for maths the % gain is calculated by subtracting the mean score at baseline from the mean score at follow-up, then divide the result by the mean score for baseline, then multiply by 100. Both surveys were administered to 388 pupils from selected primary schools in the target districts of Mangochi and Balaka at the beginning of school term in February 1999 and were re-tested in October 1999. The tests were based on the national curriculum and administered by MIE/IEQ and QUEST.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998		
	a) i) Boys ii) Girls		a) i) ii)
	b) i) Boys ii) Girls		b) i) ii)
Comments: 1999 was the first academic year in which this quality indicator was monitored, and thus baseline data (1998 data) could not be available.  Figures for Maths were obtained from MIE/IEQ while those for English were obtained from Quest. In both instances, data report positive progress made in reading English and numeracy at Standard 3.	1999		
	a) i) Boys ii) Girls	a) i) 20% ii) 20 %	a) i) 14.61 % ii) 10.34 %
	b) i) Boys ii) Girls	b) i) 20% ii) 20%	b) i) 20.49 % ii) 21.00%
	2000		
	a) i) Boys ii) Girls	a) i) 20% ii) 20 %	
	b) i) Boys ii) Girls	b) i) 25% ii) 25%	

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education Especially for Girls			
Objective ID: 612-004-01			
Approved: 15/03/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi	
Result Name: Effective Schools developed in targeted areas			
Indicator: Percentage schools with functional school management committees			
Unit of Measure: Percentage	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: CRECCOM and QUEST	1998		13.2%
Indicator/Description: The indicator gives total number of primary schools with school committees composed of community representatives and school teaching staff, organized to provide site based management of the school expressed as a percentage of total number of primary schools in the targeted areas.	1999	70%	77.6%
	2000	100%	
Comments: The project targets school committees and communities in Balaka, Mangochi and Salima districts. The indicator covers issues such as school committees involved in planning for school and decision making, facilitating two way communication between school and community, mobilizing community to participate in school development projects, monitoring teacher and pupil behavior and classroom performance, encouraging parental support for children; and lobbying for MOE (PEA/DEO) support for the schools.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education Especcially for Girls			
Objective ID: 612-004-01			
Approved: 15/03/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi	
Result Name: Policy reforms and Investment Strategy formulated			
Indicator: Policy Investment Framework (PIF) implemented and monitored			
Unit of Measure: Yes/No	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	1998	PIF Sector Analysis Conducted	yes
Indicator/Description: The indicator describes the process involving PIF adoption by GOM and Implimented through EMIS/M&E plan.	1999	PIF formulated	yes
	2000	a) Cabinet accepts PIF white paper  b) Public dissemination and dialogue on PIF white paper  c) Parliarment approval of PIF	
Comments: The analysis conducted in 1998 provided the much needed information for the formulation of PIF. The PIF has already been approved by MOE. It is expected that in year 2000 it will be submitted to the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Education for approval and later to be tabled in Parliament.			

Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi

Objective ID: 612-005-01

Objective Name: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened & Broadened

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Overall the program was on track and some quantitative indicators exceeded expectations. The year was dominated by the June 15 national elections which international and national observers agreed were "free and substantially fair". USAID provided technical and financial assistance through civil society groups and the electoral commission.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor          | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions         | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                             | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution                | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management                       | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met                | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy and Human Rights

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

Summary of the SO:

SO5 "Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened" was developed as a response to the democratic transition that took place in Malawi in 1993. The purpose of this strategic

objective is to establish and consolidate democratic and civic institutions in Malawi by supporting efforts that strengthen participatory, equitable and accountable governance. SO5 is the leading contributor to the first goal of the MPP to "Support and Promote the Democratic Development of Malawi's Political Institutions and Practices". Four IRs contribute to the achievement of SO5: IR5.1 Increased participation of civil society organizations in the economic and political development process; IR5.2 Parliament's capacity to function as an independent and representative body strengthened; IR5.3 Capacity of Electoral Commission to conduct free and fair elections strengthened; and IR5.4 Rule of law strengthened.

#### Key Results:

The year was dominated by the June 15 national elections. International and national observers agreed that these elections were "free and substantially fair". USAID provided technical and financial assistance to the process through civil society groups and the Electoral Commission. While the opposition is challenging the presidential election result, due process is being followed with the case being dealt with in the courts. Overall voter turnout was above 90% as a result of civic education campaigns conducted by NGOs which USAID has been supporting. Female participation in the political process improved with the number of women MPs increasing from 9 to 17. Parliamentary committees were more active and included an increased focus on interacting with civil society and private sector groups. A full assessment of the administrative and management systems of the courts took place in May. Based on broad consultations and the fullest cooperation of the judiciary, the 'Rose Report' made comprehensive recommendations for improving the management and administration of the court system. By the end of CY 1999, the key recommendations of the Rose Report had been accepted by the judiciary ("this is our report" - Chief Justice Banda of Malawi) and ordered in a prioritized list. The result is a five-year schedule of activities overhauling and streamlining court management and administration.

The Center for Advice, Research and Training on Rights (CARER) has provided education and free legal advice through its paralegal program to poor, mainly rural people. Over 50% of the beneficiaries of this program are women. About 33% of the cases relate to matrimonial issues and the arrangements after separation from or the death of the spouse. Some 90% of the beneficiaries in this category have been women. The assistance provided, mainly through mediation, has protected the property rights of many women on the death of their husbands. The second largest category of assistance focusses on labour-related disputes, mainly due to unfair dismissal. This accounts for approximately 20% of the cases dealt with. Approximately 90% of the beneficiaries in this category are men. The introduction of paralegal services by CARER has launched wider interest in the approach with programmes forming supported by other donors and the GOM. CARER's efforts result in greater access to justice to ordinary people through paralegal services.

#### Performance and Prospects:

IR5.1 Increased participation of civil society organizations in the economic and political development process: The participation of civil society in the electoral process and dialogue surrounding it was a testament to the increased capacity of civil society groups with which USAID/Malawi has been working for the last five years. Through lobbying and stakeholder consultations they contributed to the public dialogue about the performance of the previous Chair of the Electoral Commission and lobbied



Parliament on a proposed technical amendment to the Constitution. The technical amendment was amended to set a date to allow time for delivery of voting materials to polling stations for the 1999 national elections.

IR5.2 Parliament's capacity to function as an independent and representative body strengthened;

- Occasions on which parliamentary committees consulted with non-governmental and private sector associations: This indicator was double the projected figure. It indicates an increasing acceptance of the principles of transparency and consultation, leading to better decisions. This is an indication of progress both in the development of Parliament and civil society.

- Occasions on which specified conditions obtained during the passage of legislation:

- a) 21 days' notice: This was observed on all 3 major bills which comprised new legislation. On those occasions when notice was waived, this was in accordance with the Standing Orders.

- b) Committee or caucus debates: Two of the three major bills, were referred to, and debated by Committees; c) Amendments introduced and debated on the floor: Substantial amendments (a total of 27 amendments) to two of the three major bills were recommended by Committees, debated on the floor, and passed. One amendment to one of the three proposed technical amendments to the constitution, and one insubstantial amendment to the third major bill were introduced on the floor, debated on the floor, and passed. Overall Parliament passed legislation during 1999 as follows: 3 major bills(new legislation); 2 donor funding bills; and 89 technical amendments to existing legislation. Other significant indicators of substantial increases in Parliament's capacity to function as an independent body are as follows: an unprecedented level of Committee activity (36 committee meetings) on matters other than proposed legislation. 13 Portfolio Committees met, including 6 that had been totally dormant, and 2 that had met only once during the previous 5 years. 11 Committees, or Subcommittees, consulted with civil society, and 10 consulted with government ministries. Finally, a new Committee on Environment was established.

IR5.3 Capacity of Electoral Commission to conduct free and fair elections strengthened: It is a positive result that the elections were declared "free and substantially fair". USAID/Malawi contributed to this result by providing assistance to the electoral process. The issue of capacity building is a longer-term objective which the Electoral Commission is now beginning to address.

IR5.4 Rule of law strengthened: The performance reported under this IR is admittedly disappointing.

However, this is more an indication of some of the systemic challenges for Malawi than a reflection of the real results. It also points to some of the limitations of purely quantitative indicators.

- Cases brought to conclusion by the High Court: The number of cases brought to conclusion has barely changed. However, the indicator does not capture the progress, supported by USAID, towards significant and lasting reform in the management and administration of the courts in Malawi. The projected indicator was based on the expectation that the High Court would have begun reforms geared towards improved efficiency. The process towards defining the actions to be taken in this regard was longer than anticipated, although it has resulted in a consensus from the judiciary. An assessment took place in May 1999.

Recommendations were made and two follow-on meetings brought together members of the judiciary and their administrative staff to reach consensus on the recommendations. By the end of CY 1999, the key recommendations had been accepted by the judiciary and ordered in a prioritized list. It is expected that implementation of these comprehensive reforms will begin in 2000.

- Cases advised upon by the Centre for Advice, Research and Education on Rights (CARER).  
The figures for this indicator do not correspond with the impressions received on frequent visits to CARER. These visits have given no indication that the numbers of people seeking help are diminishing. There are two reasons for this indicator not being on target: (a) diminished staff capacity, and (b) poor record keeping. With regards to capacity, CARER lost three key paralegal staff in July 1999 (to an EU-funded program, which carried government benefits). The recruitment of appropriate replacements was not completed until January. In addition, through bereavements and illness, the Paralegal Coordinator was out of commission for four months (January, February, May and July). The second factor contributing to the failure to demonstrate achieving the target, is poor record-keeping at CARER. Many cases that are advised upon are not recorded if they are for example telephone enquiries, or on-the-spot referrals to another agency. In this regard CARER is not representing its achievements, to its own disadvantage. USAID will work with CARER over the next few months to ensure that a proper case monitoring system is installed.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Under the approved 2001-2005 Country Strategic Plan. USAID/Malawi will focus its democracy and governance activities under the new SO2 Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law. This SO will help increase mass awareness of the rule of law; improve access to justice; and enable accountability agencies to become more responsive to citizens' needs.

#### Other Donor Programs:

The Electoral Commission (EC):- German GTZ, UNDP, the Danish Government, British DFID and USAID are likely to provide support to the EC for the 2000 Local Government Elections.

Rule of Law: DFID, the European Union (EU) and USAID are providing complementary support to the judiciary overall access to justice and institutional development.

Accountability Agencies: The Danish Government and DFID are supporting the Ombudsman and the Anti-Corruption Bureau. The EU, DFID and USAID are supporting the Law Commission.

Parliament: DFID, the Danish Government, GTZ, UNDP and USAID will provide support in strengthening Parliament's institutional and representative capacity.

Decentralisation: GTZ, DFID and UNDP are currently involved.

Civic education activities: GTZ, Danish Government and UNDP.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

- National Democratic Institute (NDI)
- International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES)
- Center for Advice, Research and Training on Rights (Malawi CARER)
- World Learning - the SHARED project

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: INSTITUTIONAL BASE FOR DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION STRENGTHENED AND BROADENED			
Objective ID: 612-005-01			
Approved: 15/03/95		Country/Organization: USAID/MALAWI	
Result Name:			
Indicator: Occasions on which parliamentary committees consulted with non-governmental and private sector associations			
Unit of Measure: Number per annum	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Parliament through National Democratic Institute (NDI)	1995		0
Indicator/Description: Number of times Parliamentary committees met with NGOs or private sector associations to discuss any legislative matter.	1996	2	1
Comments: This relates to the bills presented to parliament in a calendar year. This indicator was changed from the number of times committees 'considered submissions' to 'consulted with' NGOs and private sector associations in recognition of the fact that legislation rarely comes from outside the executive branch. As revised, this indicator more appropriately measures parliament's commitment to civil society and civil society's increasing role in democratic institutions.	1997	2	5
	1998	4	9
	1999	6	12
	2000	8	
The 1999 Actual figure is based on NDI Best Estimate. The Record Filing System of Parliament is not up to date. Given this data limitation, NDI counted and documented those meetings that they have participated in with the Committees. These figures are then confirmed with the Committees and Clerk of Parliament. After the figures are confirmed, NDI reported to USAID/Malawi.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: INSTITUTIONAL BASE FOR DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION STRENGTHENED AND BROADENED			
Objective ID: 612-005-01			
Approved: 15/03/95		Country/Organization: USAID/MALAWI	
Result Name: Parliament's capacity to function as an independent and representative body strengthened			
Indicator: Occasions on which specified conditions obtained during the passage of legislation			
Unit of Measure: Percentage per annum	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: NDI/Parliament	1995		a) N/A b) N/A c) N/A
Indicator/Description: Specified conditions include: a) 21 day's notice b) Committee or Caucus debates c) Amendments introduced and debated on the floor  Comments: During the 1999 calendar year, 107 bills were submitted to and passed by Parliament. The 3 major bills (new legislation) followed the 21 day rule and in those where it was waived, Parliament adhered to its standing orders for waiver. Substantial amendments totalling 27 to two of the three major bills were recommended by committee, debated on the floor and passed. In 1999, the number of actual amendments to the Constitution was 3 while technical amendments to existing legislation was 89- again an increase. The overall picture is that Parliament is increasingly conducting business in a professional and transparent manner.	1996	a) 100% b) TBD c) TBD	a) 100% b) 0 c) 0
	1997	a) 100% b) 30% c) 30%	a)3% b) <1% c) N/A
	1998	a) 90% b) 25% c) 25%	a) 89% b) 26.6% c) 51%
	1999	a) 100% b) 30% c) 30%	a) 100% b) 67% c) 67%
	2000	a) 100% b) 30% c) 30%	a) b) c)

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: INSTITUTIONAL BASE FOR DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION STRENGTHENED AND BROADENED			
Objective ID: 612-005-01			
Approved: 15/03/95		Country/Organization: USAID/MALAWI	
Result Name: Rule of Law Strengthened			
Indicator: Cases brought to conclusion by the High Court			
Unit of Measure: Number per annum	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: High Court	1997		1,080
Indicator/Description: Measures the number of cases which reach final disposal			
Comments: The projected indicator was based on the expectation that the High Court would have begun reforms geared towards improved efficiency. The process towards defining the actions to be taken in this regard was longer than anticipated. The assessment took place in May and by the end of CY 1999, the key recommendations of the Rose Report had been accepted by the judiciary and ordered in a prioritized list. This resulted in a five-year schedule of activities overhauling and streamlining the management and administration of the court system. The Chief Justice has recently delegated a committee chaired by a senior judge of the Supreme Court to work together with USAID and DFID in turning the schedule into an action plan. It is expected that implementation will begin by the end of 2000 / beginning of 2001, and lead into the implementation of the new CSP.	1998	1,500	1,648
	1999	3,000	1,660
	2000	3,000	
The level of this target will be re-assessed during the development of the FY 2001-2005 CSP.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: INSTITUTIONAL BASE FOR DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION STRENGTHENED AND BROADENED			
Objective ID: 612-005-01			
Approved: 15/03/95		Country/Organization: USAID/MALAWI	
Result Name: Rule of law strengthened			
Indicator: Cases advised upon by the Center for Advice, Research and Education on Rights (CARER)			
Unit of Measure: Number per annum	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: CARER	1996		2,250
Indicator/Description: Indicates the impact which CARER is having and the levels of information which citizens have about their rights.	1997	3,000	1,356
	1998	4,000	4,268
Comments: CARER is an NGO which gives free advice to citizens on how to solve legal and human rights problems which they may face. Among the factors contributing to the failure to demonstrate achieving the target, is poor record-keeping at CARER. Many cases that are advised upon are not recorded if they are for example telephone enquiries, or on-the-spot referrals to another agency. In this regard the figure does not represent the real achievements. USAID will work with CARER over the next few months to ensure that a proper case monitoring system is installed. The other factor is that CARER lost three key paralegal staff in July 1999 (to an EU-funded program, which carried government benefits). The recruitment of replacements was not completed until January,2000. Effectively this meant that the paralegal program was functioning at half its capacity for half of the reporting period.	1999	5,000	3,750
	2000	6,000	

**USAID/MALAWI**

**RESULTS REVIEW**

**and**

**RESOURCE REQUEST**

**FY 2002**

**PART III -- RESOURCE REQUEST**

## **Section A: Program Resources Request**

As discussed in the Results Review of this document, the current program is very much on track and in many areas is exceeding expectation. While SO1 (Agriculture) met expectations in FY 1999, performance over the life of the SO has exceeded the expectations. Based on our continuing dialogue, we believe that the Government will once again address the more difficult second generation policy issues and expect to restructure the Nonproject Assistance (NPA) component of the Strategic Objective to better respond to Malawi's changing socioeconomic and policy environment. We are also confident that the efforts undertaken by our development partners to enhance the supply response will continue to yield positive outcomes that will be readily adopted by agricultural producers. These factors bode well for continued USAID investment in the agricultural sector.

Concerning SO2 (Environment), we noted in last year's R4 that performance was expected to improve in FY 1999 and FY 2000. This improvement has clearly occurred. The restructuring of the Nonproject Assistance Component has enhanced GOM ownership and commitment to the reform process. In addition to this significant achievement, the start-up of the long-awaited (due to contracting delays) COMPASS activity is showing significant gains in Community-Based Natural Resource Management.

SO3 is a solid performer that is meeting expectations and appears to be exceeding performance targets in some critical areas. Performance will be validated during the 2000 Demographic Health Survey. The most significant developments in this sector is the President Muluzi Health Initiative which has increased the awareness of population, health, and HIV/AIDS issues throughout the country. These efforts have been reinforced by increasing HIV/AIDS awareness activities which have had extensive support by the President and Senior Government Officials as well as the donor community.

Both SO4 (Education) and SO5 (D/G) have continued to improve performance and are believed to be performing as well (if not better) than similar Objectives in Africa. We are very encouraged that by implementing corrective actions and re-structuring the supporting activities under these Objectives (as agreed upon at the time of the 2000 R4 Review), both of these Objectives are expected to achieve their respective performance targets by the completion date of September 2001.

Regarding the pipeline, one finds that the only activities which had pipelines in excess of the Agency forward funding guideline of 12-24 months were those associated with Nonproject Assistance. Given the outcomes of the recent NPA review and actions being undertaken by the GOM, we are confident that we will be able to disburse these obligated funds and that pipelines will be significantly reduced before the close of FY 2000. The second tranche Nature NPA was disbursed the first quarter of FY 2000. We expect the Railway to be completed during the third quarter of FY 2000, and Education to be completed in the fourth quarter. The one NPA activity



which will continue to experience delays is the agricultural sector (ASAP). We expect to re-structure this activity with the GOM and submit a proposal for USAID/W consideration in late FY 2000. Pending USAID/W concurrence, we would expect disbursement to occur in FY 2001 and FY 2002.

Base Request for FY 2001: The base request for FY 2001 is consistent with the Congressional Presentation. As discussed during the March Country Strategic Plan Review, we do hope that additional Basic Education resources can be found for the Malawi Program. To this end, USAID/Malawi is prepared to engage in swaps with other Operating Units that may find themselves deficit in agriculture or population funding.

Request for FY 2002:

The request levels for FY 2002 are based on the outcomes of the March 2000 Review of the country strategic plan. As reported in the draft CSP Cable, “an outcome of the CSP review meeting was that it was agreed the planning levels for the FY 2001-2005 period will be, in accordance with the 2001 Congressional Presentation, \$29.2 million per annum, broken down as follows: Economic Growth (including Microenterprise) -- \$900,000; Agriculture -- \$6,003,000; Environment -- \$6,239,000; Democracy/Governance -- \$1,725,000; Population -- \$2,800,000; Child Survival -- \$1,589,000; HIV/AIDS -- \$6,000,000; Infectious Disease -- \$1,000,000; and Basic Education -- \$2,875,000.”

At the time of the CSP Review, “the Mission appealed for funding relief from the planning targets in Basic Education, and to a lesser extent Economic Growth and D/G.....” It was agreed at the CSP Review that, given: (1) the stellar performance of the Mission’s Basic Education strategic objective in increasing the number of girls enrolled in schools; (2) the need for dramatic improvement in the number and quality of Malawi’s teachers; (3) the need for USAID to continue to support policy reform; and (4) the need for USAID to provide continued leadership in the development of the multi-donor basic education sector investment program that continued funding at the \$ 4 million per year was critical to the overall USAID program. The Africa Bureau articulated its commitment to exploring opportunities to increase the Mission’s Basic Education funding, up to the overall funding cap (currently \$30 million). Additional funding to achieve the \$4 million request may require a reduction in other sectors. The Africa Bureau agreed to work closely with USAID/Malawi in identifying potential sources which can be called on in order to maximize USAID’s impact in Malawi. The Mission accepted the planning levels for the other sectors and will work within these parameters to develop and implement program interventions.”

These CSP Outcomes are reflected in the FY 2002 Resource Request and the Summary Table below:

- The Total Requested OYB is \$29.9 million. This is \$699 thousand more than found in the FY 2001 CP, but less than the effective ceiling of \$30 million.
- The USAID/Malawi request for the following sectors is fully consistent with the FY 2001 CP with only modest adjustments for rounding: Agriculture, Environment, D/G, Population, and Infectious Diseases.
- The Mission is requesting increases above the FY 2001 levels for the following sectors: Basic Education (\$4.0 million – an increase of \$1.125 million); Child Survival (\$1.9 million – an increase of \$311,000) and Economic Growth (\$1.1 million – an increase of \$200,000).
- We have also included the PL 480 Title II Request to continue the Catholic Relief Services Program which was approved by the Bureau for Humanitarian Response (BHR) in March 2000. This activity will be fully integrated within SO1 (Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes) and SO3 (Life Initiative) under the FY 2001-2005 Country Strategic Plan.

#### **Summary Comparison of FY 2001 CP and 2002 Resource Request**

<b>Agency Goal Area</b>	<b>FY 2001 CP</b>	<b>FY 2002 R4</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Economic Growth (Including Microenterprise)	\$900	\$1,100	\$200
Agriculture	6,003	6,000	(3)
Environment	6,239	6,300	61
D/G	1,795	1,800	5
Population	2,800	2,800	0
Child Survival	1,589	1,900	311
HIV/AIDS	6,000	5,000	(1,000)
Infectious Diseases	1,000	1,000	0
Basic Education	2,875	4,000	1,125
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$29,201</b>	<b>\$29,900</b>	<b>\$699</b>

## **Part B Narrative to Accompany FY 2002 Operating Expense Budget**

### **General:**

The FY 2002 budget is straight lined from the FY 2001 planning levels provided by Africa Bureau during the CP exercise. The budget figures presented take into account general step increases for FSNs and anticipated inflationary increases on FSN salaries, utilities, rents, travel fares and freight charges. In the second quarter of FY 2000 commercial gasoline prices increased to \$3.55 per gallon. Utility companies also adjusted their rates upwards and most commodity prices went up because of increase in regional and local transportation costs.

The budget presented was prepared with the following considerations in mind:

- That mission will have 9 USDH, 3 PSCs and 51 FSNs (as indicated in workforce tables) funded from OE.
- That mission will receive trust funds from Malawi Government, which is generated under NPA programs that will be processed for Malawi Kwacha equivalents of \$950,000 in FY 2000, \$150,000 in FY 2001, and \$500,000 in FY 2002.
- That the Kwacha Dollar exchange rate remains around MK46.00 equals \$1.00.

### **Specific Comments on Tables:**

#### **11.8 FSN PSCs SALARIES**

-The FY 2002 budget amounts include salaries for 3 US/TCN PSCs, Systems Administrator, General Services Officer and Property Systems Manager and salaries for 51 FSNs. The budget amounts take into account inflationary and contract anniversary date increases.

#### **12.1 EDUCATION ALLOWANCE**

-There is an increase from \$30,000 in FY 2000 to \$50,000 in 2001 and \$62,000 in 2002 due to the already known and anticipated increase of school aged children at post.

#### **12.1 FSN BENEFITS**

-The budget amount presented is for housing, medical and vacation allowances and 8.3% of basic salary bonus payment authorized by the local compensation plan. The amounts in FY 2001 and 2002 take into account inflationary and periodic step increases.

#### **21.0 & 22.0 TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS AND EFFECTS**

-The Mission has 2 post assignments, 2 persons on home leave and 4 employees due R&R travel in FY 2000. In FY 2001 USAID/Malawi projects 3 post assignments, 6 employees on home leave and 3 employees on R & R; FY 2002 projections show 3 post assignments, 3 employees on home leave and 6 employees due R & R.

### 23.2 RENTAL PAYMENTS

-Rents for the warehouse, office and residences are expected to increase, as landlords are able, due to supply and demand, to ask more for their properties. Mission is in the process of obtaining an assessment of available undeveloped plots to ascertain the viability of constructing its own warehouse facility. Early estimates for the procurement of land and the construction are around \$300,000. This would represent a payback period of less than 2-years on the current rental and allow savings of up to \$160,000 per year of OE funds.

Residential rental costs are expected to reduce due to the use of owned accommodation and the fact that higher cost leases are being terminated.

### 25.2 SECURITY SERVICES

-The Local Guard Contractor was changed in November 1999. From an annual cost of \$60,000 the LCP cost increased to \$180,000 in FY 2000. This cost is expected to remain constant through 2002, however it should be noted that the Embassy introduced contractor has recently purchased a local guard company previously used by the post. This guard company will now provide services to the post with little difference to those received previously but at a much higher cost.

### 25.4 RESIDENTIAL MAINTENANCE

-U.S. Government-owned houses desperately require major refurbishment of their kitchens and bathrooms. This work has been overlooked due to reduction in funding levels since 1993. The budget at request level would enable mission carry out the work within five fiscal years (2001 through 2005). Also it is envisaged that the kitchen units will be procured internationally as local companies provide more expensive, inferior products. Local labor costs would be paid from trust funds.

The Mission needs to upgrade residential security during FY 2000. Plans to erect perimeter 3-meter palisade as more secure and less expensive alternative to burnt brick walls have been sunk by recent reductions in OE funding levels. Lilongwe is a high crime threat post. Many USAID houses have chain-link perimeter fencing, which is easily cut or climbed. These fences must be replaced as a priority and can not wait until FY 2001 or 2002.

### 31.0 NON-EXPENDABLE PROPERTY

-Motor fleet vehicles are being replaced on cycle according to their age, mileage and maintenance cost. The budget at request level is for replacing 2 vehicles which meet the replacement criteria of mileage or age in FY 2000 and 1 vehicle in FY 2001 and 2 in 2002. The budget allows for the procurement of partial replacement of aging office furniture and funds for the replacement or upgrade of the Mission's photocopying machines 2 in FY 2000 and 2 in FY 2001. Maintenance standards of photocopying equipment are generally low, thus leading to a need for a shortened replacement cycle of 2 years.

### 32.0 LANDS AND STRUCTURES

- USAID currently owns 8 residential properties in Lilongwe. Originally the Mission had planned to buy further properties in each of the fiscal years 1999, 2000 and 2001. However, when our higher cost leases are terminated only 2 OE funded residential leases will remain. These leases would cost a total of \$10,000 vis-avis a payback on house purchases of 15 years each. It does not make sense to make such an outlay (\$150,000 plus) in trust funds at this time for such a small benefit. Mission does not anticipate purchasing residential properties between FY 2000 and 2002.

## FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000      Program/Country: USAID/Malawi  
 Approp: DFA/CSD  
 Scenario: Base

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2000 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
SO 1: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis															
	Bilateral	8,385	8,385					0						9,800	9,350
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		8,385	8,385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,800	9,350
SO 2: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources															
	Bilateral	6,387										6,387		8,000	8,871
	Field Spt	0													
		6,387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,387	0	8,000	8,871
SO 3: Increased Adoption of Measures that Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Including Improved Child Health Practices															
	Bilateral	10,600					2,800	2,000	800	5,000				12,800	14,318
	Field Spt	0													
		10,600	0	0	0	0	2,800	2,000	800	5,000	0	0	0	12,800	14,318
SO 4: Improved Access to and Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls															
	Bilateral	2,875			2,875									11,200	3,135
	Field Spt	0													
		2,875	0	0	2,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,200	3,135
SO 5: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened															
	Bilateral	1,482											1,482	2,100	754
	Field Spt	0													
		1,482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,482	2,100	754
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		29,729	8,385	0	2,875	0	2,800	2,000	800	5,000	0	6,387	1,482	43,900	36,428
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>29,729</b>	<b>8,385</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,875</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,387</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>43,900</b>	<b>36,428</b>

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	8,385
Democracy	1,482
HCD	2,875
PHN	10,600
Environment	6,387
Program ICASS	39
GCC (from all Goals)	1,500

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	19,028
Dev. Assist ICASS	13
Dev. Assist Total:	19,041
CSD Program	10,675
CSD ICASS	26
CSD Total:	10,701

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

## FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country: USAID/Malawi  
 Approp: DFA/CSD  
 Scenario: Base

S.O. # , Title															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
SX 1: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes															
	Bilateral	13,400	6,000	1,100								6,300		13,500	12,842
	Field Spt	0													
		13,400	6,000	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,300	0	13,500	12,842
SX 2: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law															
	Bilateral	1,800		0									1,800	1,800	1,295
	Field Spt	0													
		1,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,800	1,800	1,295
SX 3: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission, Including Improved Child Health Practices															
	Bilateral	6,250					975	1,150	725	3,400				7,500	4,989
	Field Spt	4,450					1,825	750	275	1,600				5,150	4,450
		10,700	0	0	0	0	2,800	1,900	1,000	5,000	0	0	0	12,650	9,439
SX 4: Improved Quality of Basic Education															
	Bilateral	4,000			4,000									4,500	2,375
	Field Spt	0													
		4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	2,375
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		25,450	6,000	1,100	4,000	0	975	1,150	725	3,400	0	6,300	1,800	27,300	21,501
Total Field Support		4,450	0	0	0	0	1,825	750	275	1,600	0	0	0	5,150	4,450
TOTAL PROGRAM		29,900	6,000	1,100	4,000	0	2,800	1,900	1,000	5,000	0	6,300	1,800	32,450	25,951

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	7,100
Democracy	1,800
HCD	4,000
PHN	10,700
Environment	0
Program ICASS	39
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	17,974
Dev. Assist ICASS	13
Dev. Assist Total:	17,987
CSD Program	11,900
CSD ICASS	26
CSD Total:	11,926

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

## FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000      Program/Country: USAID/Malawi  
 Approp: PL 480 Title II  
 Scenario: Base

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2000 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
SO 1: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis															
	Bilateral	2,102	2,102					0						500	1,602
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		2,102	2,102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	1,602
SO 2: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources															
	Bilateral	0										0		0	0
	Field Spt	0										0		0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Increased Adoption of Measures that Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Including Improved Child Health Practices															
	Bilateral	500					0	0	0	500				0	0
	Field Spt	0					0	0	0	0				0	0
		500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Improved Access to and Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls															
	Bilateral	0			0									0	0
	Field Spt	0			0									0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened															
	Bilateral	0											0	0	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		2,602	2,102	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	500	1,602
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>2,602</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,602</b>

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	2,102
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	500
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
<b>GCC (from all Goals)</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	2,102
Dev. Assist ICASS	
<b>Dev. Assist Total:</b>	<b>2,102</b>
CSD Program	500
CSD ICASS	
<b>CSD Total:</b>	<b>500</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

Note: \$2.602 Million corresponds to \$172,000 planned for Direct Distribution, \$1.93 M for Monetization, and \$500,000 for LIFE under the CRS Program.  
 Inasmuch as this program has not yet begun, we have attributed all funds to the Agricultural Sector. It is expected that a portion of these funds will go towards the Environment as well as HIV/AIDS and Child Survival under the LIFE Initiative.



# Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

USAID/MALAWI

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO001	G/EGARD SEGIR - IQC	Medium to High	TBD	250			
SO001	G/ENV WATER -IQC	Medium to High		200			
SO003	Quality Assurance II, 936-5992.02	High	4 Years		500		800
SO003	ORIH/CDC PASA, 936-5970.02	High	2 Years		300		150
SO003	LINKAGES, 936-3082.01	Medium	1 Year		300		
SO003	PVO/NGO Networks	High	3 Years		2,000		2,000
SO003	Central Contraceptive Procurement, 936-3057	Medium	5 Years		600		600
SO003	CDC IAA, 936-3100.01	Medium	1 Year		300		0
SO003	MEASURE 1	Medium	1 Year		200		
SO003	MEASURE II	Medium	3 Years		100		100
SO003	MOST, 936-3094.02	Medium	3 Years		300		300
SO003	DELIVER, 936-3089.01	Medium	3 Years		300		300
SO003	Follow to PHR, 936-3104.03	Medium	3 Years		100		100
SO003	JHU CS Fellow	Medium	2 Years		150		100
SO004	The Basic Education and Policy Support Activity (BEPS, 936-5862)	High	3 Years	1,500		1,500	
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>				<b>600</b>	<b>5,150</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>4,450</b>

Workforce Tables

USAID/Malawi End of year On-Board																
FY 2000 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/ U.S. Direct Hire	0.5	0.5	1	1	1			4	3	1	1				5	9
Other U.S. Citizens								0	0						0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0	8	12	40				60	60
Subtotal	0.5	0.5	1	1	1	0	0	4	11	13	41	0	0	0	65	69
Program Funded 1/ U.S. Citizens	1		1					2							0	2
FSNs/TCNs	3	2	5	2	2			14	1						1	15
Subtotal	4	2	6	2	2	0	0	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	17
Total Direct Workforce	4.5	2.5	7	3	3	0	0	20	12	13	41	0	0	0	66	86
TAACS	2							2							0	2
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	4.5	2.5	9	3	3	0	0	22	12	13	41	0	0	0	66	88

Workforce Tables

<b>USAID/Malawi</b> End of year On-Board								Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-		All	Total	Total
<b>FY 2001 Target</b>	SO1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other	Mgmt.	Staff
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	0	1	1	1			4	3	1	1				5	9
Other U.S. Citizens								0			4				4	4
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0	8	11	32				51	51
Subtotal	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	11	12	37	0	0	0	60	64
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	2		1					3							0	3
FSNs/TCNs	6	3	5	3				17	1		4				5	22
Subtotal	8	3	6	3	0	0	0	20	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	25
Total Direct Workforce	9	3	7	4	1	0	0	24	12	12	41	0	0	0	65	89
TAACS	2							2							0	2
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	9	3	9	4	1	0	0	26	12	12	41	0	0	0	65	91

Workforce Tables

<b>USAID/Malawi</b> End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff							Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>FY 2002 Target</b>	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2		Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	0	1	1	1			4	3	1	1				5	9
Other U.S. Citizens								0			3				3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0	8	11	32				51	51
Subtotal	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	11	12	36	0	0	0	59	63
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	2		1					3							0	3
FSNs/TCNs	6	3	5	3				17	1		4				5	22
Subtotal	8	3	6	3	0	0	0	20	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	25
Total Direct Workforce	9	3	7	4	1	0	0	24	12	12	40	0	0	0	64	88
TAACS	2							2							0	2
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	9	3	9	4	1	0	0	26	12	12	40	0	0	0	64	90

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. No: <u>21612</u> OC		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	551		551	588		588	578		578
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	551	0	551	588	0	588	578	0	578
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	30		30	50		50	62		62
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	1.4		1.4	2.1		2.1	1.4		1.4
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	84		84	87		87	92		92
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	115.4	0	115.4	139.1	0	139.1	155.4	0	155.4
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. No: <u>21612</u> OC		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	40		40	46		46	50		50
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	10		10	18		18	12		12
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	4		4			0	4		4
21.0	Home Leave Travel	48		48	54		54	36		36
21.0	R & R Travel	24		24	36		36	45		45
21.0	Education Travel	8		8	12		12	12		12
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	20		20	15		15	15		15
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	18		18	18		18	18		18
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	26		26	28		28	28		28
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	40		40	40		40	40		40
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	238	0	238	267	0	267	260	0	260
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	36		36	75		75	60		60
22.0	Home Leave Freight	40		40	60		60	30		30
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	40		40	45		45	60		60
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	10		10	10		10	10		10
	Subtotal OC 22.0	126	0	126	190	0	190	160	0	160
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space		135	135		150	150		160	160
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	150	0	150	160		160	170		170
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences		55	55		50	50		25	25
	Subtotal OC 23.2	150	190	340	0	360	360	0	355	355
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	25		25		30	30		32	32
23.3	Residential Utilities	4	20	24		28	28		30	30

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. No: <u>21612</u> OC		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
23.3	Telephone Costs	44		44		48	48		52	52
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	1.5		1.5	2		2	2		2
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	1		1	1.2		1.2	1.5		1.5
23.3	Courier Services	3		3	4		4	4		4
	Subtotal OC 23.3	78.5	20	98.5	7.2	106	113.2	7.5	114	121.5
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	6		6	6		6	6		6
	Subtotal OC 24.0	6	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	60		60	60		60	60		60
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	120		120	120		120	120		120
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	4		4	5		5	5		5
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	10		10		12	12		14	14
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities	1		1	1		1	1		1
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	8		8	8		8	8		8
25.2	Staff training contracts	7		7	7		7	7		7
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	211.1	0	211.1	202.1	12	214.1	202.1	14	216.1
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	226		226	175		175	175		175
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	226	0	226	175	0	175	175	0	175
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. No: <u>21612</u> OC		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.4	Office building Maintenance	10		10	10		10	15		15
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	35		35	19	66	85	14	66	80
	Subtotal OC 25.4	45	0	45	29	66	95	29	66	95
25.6	Medical Care	6		6	7.6		7.6	8		8
	Subtotal OC 25.6	6	0	6	7.6	0	7.6	8	0	8
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	3		3		3	3		3	3
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	8		8		8	8		8	8
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	10		10		10	10		10	10
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	8		8		10	10		10	10
	Subtotal OC 25.7	29	0	29	0	31	31	0	31	31
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.0	Supplies and materials	75		75	32	43	75	42	38	80
	Subtotal OC 26.0	75	0	75	32	43	75	42	38	80
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	20		20	40		40	40		40
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	20		20	47		47	46		46
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	60		60	30		30	50		50
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	30		30	30		30	30		30
31.0	ADP Software purchases	10		10	16		16	17		17
	Subtotal OC 31.0	140	0	140	163	0	163	183	0	183
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)		120	120		0	0		0	0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	120	120	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		1997	330	2327	1806	618	2424	1806	618	2424



OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. No: <u>21612</u> OC	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

938.6

670.3

697.6

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

46

46

46

46

46

46

\*\*

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0

0

0

Organization: USAID/Malawi

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2000			FY 2001			FY 2002		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Withdrawals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	8.9	628.9	330.9
Obligations	330.0	618.0	618.0
Deposits	950.0	320.0	590.0
Balance End of Year	628.9	330.9	302.9

**Exchange Rate**                      46.0                      46.0                      46.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Exchange Rate**                      46.0                      46.0                      46.0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: <b>USAID/Malawi</b> Org. No: <b>21612</b>			Overseas Mission Budgets								
OC			FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH				0			0			0
11.5	FNDH				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries				0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries		85		85	90		90	100		100
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8		85	0	85	90	0	90	100	0	100
12.1	Personnel benefits		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances		6		6	6		6	6		6
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances				0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances				0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances				0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits				0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH				0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits				0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits				0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC				0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits		25		25	30		30	33		33
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1		31	0	31	36	0	36	39	0	39
13.0	Benefits for former personnel		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH				0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH				0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs				0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs				0			0			0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: <u>USAID/Malawi</u> Org. No: <u>21612</u>			Overseas Mission Budgets								
OC			FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
	Subtotal OC 13.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel		6		6	6		6	6		6
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field				0			0	9		9
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel				0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel		8		8			0	4		4
21.0	R & R Travel				0	12		12			0
21.0	Education Travel		8		8			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel				0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel				0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel				0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel		2		2	2		2	2		2
21.0	Operational Travel		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel				0			0			0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel		6		6	6		6	6		6
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats		5		5	5		5	5		5
21.0	Assessment Travel				0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel				0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)				0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel				0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 21.0		35	0	35	31	0	31	32	0	32
22.0	Transportation of things		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight				0			0	30		30
22.0	Home Leave Freight		10		10			0			0
22.0	Retirement Freight				0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.		5		5	5		5	5		5
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0		15	0	15	5	0	5	35	0	35
23.2	Rental payments to others		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			19	19		21	21		21	21
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space		37.5		37.5		40	40		43	43
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.2		37.5	19	56.5	0	61	61	0	64	64
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities		3.5		3.5		3.5	3.5		3.5	3.5
23.3	Residential Utilities			2.1	2.1		2.2	2.2		2.2	2.2
23.3	Telephone Costs		7.1		7.1		7.2	7.2		7.5	7.5

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: <b>USAID/Malawi</b> Org. No: <b>21612</b>		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC										
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.3		0.3	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.5		0.5
23.3	Courier Services	0.5		0.5	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8
	Subtotal OC 23.3	11.7	2.1	13.8	1.5	12.9	14.4	1.7	13.2	14.9
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	10		10	10		10	10		10
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	23		23	23		23	23		23
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	1.4		1.4		1.4	1.4		1.5	1.5
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	34.4	0	34.4	33	1.4	34.4	33	1.5	34.5
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	20.9		20.9	12.5		12.5	12.5		12.5
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	20.9	0	20.9	12.5	0	12.5	12.5	0	12.5
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	1.4		1.4	1.4		1.4	1.5		1.5
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	3.3		3.3		9.6	9.6		9.6	9.6

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: <u>USAID/Malawi</u> Org. No: <u>21612</u> OC			Overseas Mission Budgets								
			FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
		Subtotal OC 25.4	4.7	0	4.7	1.4	9.6	11	1.5	9.6	11.1
25.6		Medical Care	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1
		Subtotal OC 25.6	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
25.7		Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7		ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0
25.7		Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7		Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.5		0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5
25.7		Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7		Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5
		Subtotal OC 25.7	0.5	0	0.5	0	1	1	0	1	1
25.8		Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
		Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.0		Supplies and materials	5		5	5		5	5		5
		Subtotal OC 26.0	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5
31.0		Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0		Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	6		6	5		5	8		8
31.0		Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
31.0		Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0
31.0		Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0		ADP Hardware purchases			0			0			0
31.0		ADP Software purchases			0			0			0
		Subtotal OC 31.0	6	0	6	5	0	5	8	0	8
32.0		Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0		Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0		Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0		Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0
32.0		Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
		Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0		Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
		Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET			286.8	21.1	307.9	220.5	85.9	306.4	267.7	89.3	357

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases  
Exchange Rate Used in Computations

208.9

46

46

167

46

46

172.1

46

46

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

<b>Org. Title: <u>USAID/Malawi</u></b>			<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No: <u>21612</u></b>			<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>			<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>

\*\*

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0

0

0

## ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title: <u>USAID/Malawi</u> Org. No: <u>21612</u> OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Washington Funded USDH Salaries & Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0			0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0			0			0			0			0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	R & R Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0			0			0



## ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title: <u>USAID/Malawi</u> Org. No: <u>21612</u> OC			Overseas Mission Budgets														
			FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0			0			0	
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0			0			0			0			0	
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0			0			0			0			0	
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0			0			0	
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0			0			0	
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0			0			0	
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0			0			0	
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
22.0	Post assignment freight			0			0			0			0			0	
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0			0			0			0	
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0			0			0	
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0	
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0			0			0	
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0			0			0	
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0			0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0			0			0			0	
23.3	Residential Utilities			0			0			0			0			0	
23.3	Telephone Costs			0			0			0			0			0	
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0			0			0	
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0			0			0	
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0			0			0	
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0			0			0	
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0			0			0	
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0			0			0	
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0			0			0	
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0			0			0	
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0			0			0	

ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title: <u>USAID/Malawi</u> Org. No: <u>21612</u> OC			Overseas Mission Budgets														
			FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services				0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Staff training contracts				0			0			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts				0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS				0			0			0			0			0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts				0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance				0			0			0			0			0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance				0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs				0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services				0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance				0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance				0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance				0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.7		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)				0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.0	Supplies and materials				0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 26.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.				0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.				0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles				0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment				0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases				0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Software purchases				0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 31.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Lands and structures		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)				0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings				0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office				0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential				0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities				0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases \_\_\_\_\_  
Exchange Rate Used in Computations \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.  
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0 0 0 0 0

# USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

## Mission: USAID/Malawi

Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Senior Management				
<b>SMG - 01</b>	1	1	1	1
Program Management				
<b>Program Mgt - 02</b>	2	2	2	2
<b>Project Dvpm Officer - 9</b>	1	1	1	1
Support Management				
<b>EXO - 03</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Controller - 04</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Legal - 85</b>				
<b>Commodity Mgt. - 92</b>				
<b>Contract Mgt. - 93</b>				
<b>Secretary - 05 &amp; 07</b>				
Sector Management				
<b>Agriculture - 10 &amp; 14</b>	0	1	1	1
<b>Economics - 11</b>				
<b>Democracy - 12</b>				
<b>Food for Peace - 15</b>				
<b>Private Enterprise - 21</b>				
<b>Engineering - 25</b>				
<b>Environment - 40 &amp; 75</b>	1	0	0	0
<b>Health/Pop. - 50</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Education - 60</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>General Dvpm. - 12*</b>				
<b>RUDO, UE-funded - 40</b>				
<b>Total</b>	9	9	9	9

**\*GDO - 12:** for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDI**s: list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: USAID/Malawi

Approp:    PL 480 Title II

Scenario:    Base

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2001 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001
SO 1: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis															
	Bilateral	0	0					0						0	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources															
	Bilateral	0										0		0	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Increased Adoption of Measures that Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Including Improved Child Health Practices															
	Bilateral	0					0	0	0	0				0	
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Improved Access to and Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls															
	Bilateral	0			0									0	0
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened															
	Bilateral	0											0	0	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SX 1: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes															
	Bilateral	1,938	1,938	0								0		1,750	1,790
	Field Spt	0													
		1,938	1,938	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,750	1,790
SX 2: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law															
	Bilateral	0		0									0	0	0
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SX 3: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission, Including Improved Child Health Practices															
	Bilateral	500					0	0	0	500				0	0
	Field Spt	0													
		500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0
SX 4: Improved Quality of Basic Education															
	Bilateral	0			0									0	0
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		2,438	1,938	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	1,750	1,790
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>2,438</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>1,790</b>

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,938
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	500
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	1,938
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	1,938
CSD Program	500
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	500

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

Note: \$2,438 Million corresponds to \$456,000 planned for Direct Distribution, \$1,482 M for Monetization, and \$500,000 for LIFE under the CRS Program.  
 Inasmuch as this program has not yet begun, we have attributed all funds to the Agricultural Sector. It is expected that a portion of these funds will go towards the Environment as well as HIV/AIDS and Child Survival under the LIFE Initiative.

## FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country: USAID/Malawi

Approp: PL 480 Title II

Scenario: Base

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2002 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
SX 1: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes															
		2,148	2,148	0								0		2,000	1,938
	Field Spt	0													
		2,148	2,148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	1,938
SX 2: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law															
	Bilateral	0		0									0	0	0
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SX 3: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission, Including Improved Child Health Practices															
	Bilateral	500					0	0	0	500				0	0
	Field Spt	0													
		500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0
SX 4: Improved Quality of Basic Education															
	Bilateral	0			0									0	0
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		2,648	2,148	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	2,000	1,938
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>2,648</b>	<b>2,148</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,938</b>

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	2,148
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	500
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
<b>GCC (from all Goals)</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	2,148
Dev. Assist ICASS	
<b>Dev. Assist Total:</b>	<b>2,148</b>
CSD Program	500
CSD ICASS	
<b>CSD Total:</b>	<b>500</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

Note: \$2.648 Million corresponds to \$598,000 planned for Direct Distribution, \$1.550 M for Monetization, and \$500 for LIFE under the CRS Program.

Inasmuch as this program has not yet begun, we have attributed all funds to the Agricultural Sector. It is expected that a portion of these funds will go towards the Environment as well as HIV/AIDS and Child Survival under the LIFE Initiative.

## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: USAID/Malawi

Approp: DFA/CSD

Scenario: Base

S.O. # , Title		FY 2001 Request													Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	
SO 1: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis															
	Bilateral	0	0					0						9,350	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,350	0
SO 2: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources															
	Bilateral	0										0		8,871	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,871	0
SO 3: Increased Adoption of Measures that Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Including Improved Child Health Practices															
	Bilateral	0					0	0	0	0				14,318	
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,318	0
SO 4: Improved Access to and Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls															
	Bilateral	0			0									3,135	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,135	0
SO 5: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened															
	Bilateral	0											0	754	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	754	0
SX 1: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes															
	Bilateral	13,142	6,003	900								6,239		0	13,142
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		13,142	6,003	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,239	0	0	13,142
SX 2: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law															
	Bilateral	1,795		0									1,795	600	1,195
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		1,795	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,795	600	1,195
SX 3: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission, Including Improved Child Health Practices															
	Bilateral	6,239					650	764	600	4,225				0	6,239
	Field Spt	5,150					2,150	825	400	1,775				0	5,150
		11,389	0	0	0	0	2,800	1,589	1,000	6,000	0	0	0	0	11,389
SX 4: Improved Quality of Basic Education															
	Bilateral	2,875			2,875									500	2,375
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		2,875	0	0	2,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	2,375
Total Bilateral		24,051	6,003	900	0	0	650	764	600	4,225	0	6,239	1,795	37,528	22,951
Total Field Support		5,150	0	0	0	0	2,150	825	400	1,775	0	0	0	0	5,150
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>29,201</b>	<b>6,003</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,239</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>37,528</b>	<b>28,101</b>

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	6,903
Democracy	1,795
HCD	0
PHN	11,389
Environment	6,239
Program ICASS	39
GCC (from all Goals)	2,000

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	20,586
Dev. Assist ICASS	13
Dev. Assist Total:	20,599
CSD Program	8,589
CSD ICASS	26
CSD Total:	8,615

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD

Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

**USAID/MALAWI**

**RESULTS REVIEW**

**and**

**RESOURCE REQUEST**

**FY 2002**

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ANNEXES**

## **Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact**

### **Environmental Impact & Compliance Information**

Component 1 Plan for new or amended IEE or EA actions for coming year.

A new country strategic plan (CSP FY2001-FY2005) has been approved for USAID/Malawi. The CSP proposes four strategic objectives. All proposed SOs will require an environmental review.

#### **Strategic Objective 1. Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes.**

Activities, yet to be defined, will include assistance in (a) agricultural production, marketing and finance; (b) community based natural resources management and natural resources based business development; and (c) creation of off-farm employment and increased private sector investment. A number of on going agricultural activities will continue. An IEE at the SO level is expected to be required with sub-sections for specific activities

#### **Strategic Objective 2. Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law**

A SO level IEE will be required; however, activities are expected to call for either a categorical exclusion or negative determination.

#### **Strategic Objective 3. Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS, and Improve Child Health**

A SO level IEE will be required. Most activities are expected to call either a categorical exclusion or negative determination. However activities involving mosquito control will be subject to a separate IEE (note below under component 2).

#### **Strategic Objective 4. Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education.**

A SO level IEE will be required; however, activities are expected to call for either a categorical exclusion or negative determination.

Component 2. Compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs. All current activities are in compliance with approved IEEs. Specific attention is required to remove the deferral from the Blantyre Integrated Malaria Initiative (BIMI) activity. Technical assistance requested specifically for this action failed to produce an amended IEE. This will be addressed during the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of the current calendar year. Completion of the environmental review for the BIMI activity is expected to meet requirements for any actions carried out under the new CSP.



**Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework –**

**Current Strategic Plan Remains Valid through FY 2000. The Reader should consult the FY 2001 R4 and the Results Review (Part II) of this R4 for details. There are no changes.**

**USAID/Malawi Country Strategic Plan, 2001-2005 was approved in March 2000. Results Framework for this CSP is to be submitted no later than the FY 2003 R4 (March 2001).**

Country/Organization Name: USAID/Malawi

a. Objective Name: **Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis**

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 1.1 : Rural Business Developed

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 1.2: Market Efficiency Improved

No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 1.3: Productivity/Diversification Increased

No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 1.4: Enabling Environment Established

No ☒ Yes ☐

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
612-001-01			
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			
		Target Data	
(Baseline)			
2001			
2002			
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			
		Target Data	
(Baseline)			
2001			
2002			
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			
		Target Data	
(Baseline)			

<b>2001</b>	
<b>2002</b>	
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>	
	<b>Target Data</b>
<b>(Baseline)</b>	
<b>2001</b>	
<b>2002</b>	

b. Objective Name: **Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation, and Management of Natural Resources**

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 2.1: Comprehensive Policy and Legislative Framework Established

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 2.2: Capacity of Nation NRMs Institutions Strengthened

No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 2.3: Service Programs Improved

No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 2.4: Capacity of Communities to Manage Natural Resources Improved

No ☒ Yes ☐

<b>Objective ID</b>	<b>Objective Name</b>	<b>IR Number</b>	<b>IR Title</b>
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>			
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
	<b>Target Data</b>		
<b>(Baseline)</b>			
<b>2001</b>			
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>			
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
	<b>Target Data</b>		
<b>(Baseline)</b>			
<b>2001</b>			
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>			
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			

	<b>Target Data</b>
<b>(Baseline)</b>	
<b>2001</b>	
<b>2002</b>	
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>	
	<b>Target Data</b>
<b>(Baseline)</b>	
<b>2001</b>	
<b>2002</b>	

c. Objective Name: **Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission and Improve Child Health Practices**

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 3.1 : Condoms and Other Health Supplies at Retail Outlets

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 3.2 : Increased Provision of Quality Reproductive and Child Health Services to Malawians

No ☐ Yes ☐

IR 3.3 : Increased Participation of Community Members in Activities that Improve Health

No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 3.4 : Improved Knowledge of Family Planning, HIV Transmission and Prevention, and Child Health Practices

No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 3.5 : Improved Capacity of PVOs/NGOs to Provide Health Services

No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 3.6 : Improved MOHP Support Services

No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 3.7 : Increased Capacity of Parastatals to Provide Health Services

No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 3.8 : Improved Donor Coordination

No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 3.9 : Improved Policy Environment

No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 3.10 : Increased Capacity for Research and Use of Results

No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 3.11 : Improved Data Collection, Use and Dissemination

No ☒ Yes ☐

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>			
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>(Baseline)</b>			
<b>2001</b>			
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>			
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>(Baseline)</b>			
<b>2001</b>			
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>			
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>(Baseline)</b>			
<b>2001</b>			
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>			
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>(Baseline)</b>			
<b>2001</b>			
<b>2002</b>			

d. Objective Name: **Increased Access to, and Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls**

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 4.1 : Effective Schools Developed in targeted areas

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 4.2 : Policy reforms and Investment strategy formulated

No ☒ Yes ☐

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>			
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>(Baseline)</b>			
<b>2001</b>			
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>			
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>(Baseline)</b>			
<b>2001</b>			
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>			
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>(Baseline)</b>			
<b>2001</b>			
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>			
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>(Baseline)</b>			
<b>2001</b>			
<b>2002</b>			

e. Objective Name: **Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened**

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 5.1: Increased participation of civil society organizations in the economic and political development process

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 5.2 : Parliament's Capacity to Function as an Independent and Representative Body Strengthened

No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 5.3 : Capacity of Electoral Commission to Conduct Free and Fair Elections Strengthened

No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 5.4 : Rule of Law Strengthened

No ☒ Yes ☐

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>			
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>(Baseline)</b>			
<b>2001</b>			
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>			
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>(Baseline)</b>			
<b>2001</b>			
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>			
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>(Baseline)</b>			
<b>2001</b>			
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>			
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>(Baseline)</b>			
<b>2001</b>			
<b>2002</b>			

**Supplemental Annex:  
Country Strategic Plan for USAID/Malawi 2001-2005**

USAID/Malawi's New Results Framework Conceptually Approved at CSP Review (March 2000).

**SO1: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes**

IR1.1 Sustainable Increases in Agricultural Productivity

IR1.2 Increased Off-farm Earnings by Rural households

IR1.3 Increased Local Participation in Natural Resource Management

**SO2: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law**

IR2.1 Increased mass awareness of legal and human rights and responsibilities

IR2.2 Improved access to Justice

IR2.3 Accountability Institutions more responsive to citizens

**SO3: Behaviors Adoption that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission and Improve Child Health**

IR3.1 Social marketing, delivery of appropriate range of health products and methods expanded/consolidated.

IR3.2 Knowledge of good health/nutrition practices and own HIV status improved

IR3.3 Community participation in Health care, including orphans' care, increased in target communities.

IR3.4 Range and quality of health services for mothers and children under five expanded in target districts

**SO4: Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education**

IR4.1. Teachers' professional skills improved.

IR4.2 More effective schools.

## **Information Annex Topic: Global Climate Change**

USAID/Malawi did not participate in the Global Climate Change Initiative in FY 1999. We will work in this area in FY 2000 and FY 2001 and will report uUpon performance in subsequent R4s.



## **Information Annex Topic: Success Stories**

### **A. Development of Non-Government Organizations (NGO) Community:**

The SHARED Project, now Development Center, through USAID/Malawi support has been a single largest source of support for the NGO domain of operations to shift from relief to environmental management, socio-economic, and political development. The NGOs have grown in number from 12 in 1990 to about 300 by December 1999. About seventy-five of these, and also 200, have benefited from grants totaling USD 9.3 million and training valued at USD 1.2 million respectively provided by the project.

Malawi government's respect for these local NGOs has increased and is increasingly looking to NGOs for additional support to complement its own development effort. In 1999, the SHARED project provided through support to various NGOs training of 4,000 community trainers in basic civic and voter education, and election monitoring skills. These trainers reached over 2,000,000 potential voters and monitored 95% of the polling stations through-out the country; while the other 4,000,000 people were reached through radio programs, music and drama shows, pamphlets and leaflets that were extensively distributed. The turnout for elections was more than 90 %, and the null and void votes were less than 2%; in a way demonstrating an effective voter education by the NGOs. The NGO community generally credited SHARED project with achieving higher quality of project delivery and management capacity in local NGOs.

The project has supported a village banking activity that reached out to 12,772 low-income women in Malawi with over USD 397,000 in loans. Through this activity and the National Association of Business Women effort have facilitated greater participation of women in the economic activities through out the country. "...Because of the SHARED project's direct financial support for poverty alleviation, in the past 5 years, over 70% of our 15,000 members have risen above the poverty datum line" (from Development Center Case study, 2000).

The project has managed on behalf of the Strategic Objective 2 a program in community Based Natural Resources Management. The program is effective in promoting environmental rehabilitation, protection and management in Malawi. Currently, more than 5,000 community households have been reached with messages on the protection, management and sustainable use of natural resources.

### **B. Community Arrangements to Coping with HIV/AIDS**

The Save the Children Fund/United States' Community-based Options for protection and empowerment (COPE II) funded by the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (USAID), currently operating in three semi-urban/rural districts, is aimed at mitigating the impacts of HIV/AIDS on communities. The project works in areas of Security/Integration, Care, Sustained Community Action, HIV prevention and Policy Change. In the area of Sustained Community Action, the COPE II staff have worked and mobilized 3 District AIDS Coordinating Committees (DACC), 17 Community AIDS Committees (CAC), and 208 Village AIDS Committees (VAC). It has also coordinated the activities of four technical sub committees

(TSC) namely: the Orphans TSC, Youth TSC, Home-based Care TSC and the High Risk TSC. Through fund raising, membership contribution, and proposal writing the DACCs, and CACs have raised funds amounting to \$10,614 and \$954 respectively. Two CACs have opened bank accounts. The money is ploughed back into the community through donations to the needy in forms of food, inputs for community gardens, second hand clothes, and school materials for children.

In the area of Security/Integration, the LIFE (Local Income and Food Enhancement) project through the Southern Africa Root Crops Research Network (SARRNET) has provided cassava and sweet potato cuttings to over 100 VACs, supplying enough material for more than 25 hectares of land. Nine CACs were trained in market chain analysis and 10 CACs in Resource Mobilization Training. In the area of Care, the project has trained 56 care givers, identified 405 home based care patients, assisted 216 patients at village level. The project has opened 2 new child based care centers, has registered 8962 orphans and is currently supporting 1450 orphans through provision of school fees, clothing, and food donations. In the area of HIV prevention, the project has formed 153 youth clubs with 93 of them already trained in HIV prevention. In the area of Policy Change prevention, the Task force on Children and Violence conducted roundtable discussion, produced radio jingle on child violence themes, prepared proposal to study child labor and exploitation. The Wills and Inheritance Core group has developed a study tool and conducted nationwide survey on impact of law and culture/traditional practices on widows and children. Malawi CARER, a local NGO supported by Democracy and Governance (SO3) funds, has conducted special training for traditional leaders on basic constitutional guarantees and Wills and Inheritance Act. The response from the leaders has been maverlous. Group Village Headman Kajiso Shaba of Mtwalo in Mzimba says that knowledge about the Wills and Inheritance Act has had a great effect on most of his subjects. The subjects are now able to write wills and deposit these with him so that after their death problems associated with distribution of deceased property be minimized. "We are using the knowledge gained in the civic education sessions to resolve land issues, inheritance disputes and to write wills".

### **C. Smallholder Farmers Take a Lead in Managing for Results in an Agroforestry Extension Project.**

The Malawi Agroforestry Extension Project (MAFEP), funded through a USAID Cooperative Agreement to the Washington State University, is aimed at improving productivity and management of farmland resources by increasing the adoption of proven agroforestry and soil conservation practices. Through the promotion of better farming practices and crop diversification with high-yielding varieties of nitrogen-fixing grain legumes, MAFEP has been popular with the government, NGOS, donor community and the farmers.

MAFEP has taken a leading role in developing a community-based monitoring and evaluation (CBM&E) system that fits well with the USAID's managing for results concept. Active community participation with gender sensitivity in this CBM&E system ensures that programs are responsive to farmer needs and provide an accurate assessment of the scale and quality of land use practices. After several years of testing and adaptation with farmers in different agro-ecological zones, many technologies are ready for extension on a wide or selective scale depending on farmer and location conditions, with specific species to match the site. Currently two technologies are undergoing intensive testing to shorten the time for extension.

These technologies are reduced tillage with crop residues management for soil/water conservation with much reduced labor for annual ridging, and under-sowing crops with fast-growing nitrogen fixing shrubs, producing more than double the yields in 1-2 seasons (depending on biomass yield). The CBM&E system allows the farmers to participate in the monitoring and evaluating achievements during implementation of soil conservation and agroforestry practices. Through corrective action on problems by both the farmers and project staff, refinements are made to enhance farmer adoption. Because of the realized benefits of this system, the Land Resources Conservation Department and the Ministry of Agriculture have strongly endorsed to institutionalize this system.

#### **D. More Women Empowered through Malawi CARER's Teachings about the Law:**

Property grabbing by relatives of a deceased husband remains a thorny issue in Malawi. Customs, which have no regard for women, and ignorance of the legal provisions on the part of property grabbers are the main cause leading to this state of affairs. Through special attention and priority that Malawi CARER gives to women complainants and children, much of the property grabbed by the deceased's relatives has been recovered. It is interesting to note that those assisted have gone to tell others about Malawi CARER and these beneficiaries are also raising awareness about what the law says and empowering others to stand up for their rights. Below are two examples of this endemic problem:

A couple originally from Chiradzulu district in the southern region was living near Blantyre in the matrimonial home. The husband worked for Lever Brothers (a private company), the wife was a housewife. The couple had no children from the marriage. The husband fell ill. He was admitted to hospital. His condition was up and down for a period of about two years, with his wife providing all the care he needed. At the end of this period his condition worsened to the degree that his wife informed his family that they should come. As soon as the relatives arrived, they commandeered the vehicle full time. The husband died. While the wife was at the hospital making funeral arrangements the family returned to the matrimonial home and locked the couple's bedroom door. The wife on her return was not even allowed to take a change of clothes and had to set off for the funeral as she was. After the funeral the family of the husband refused her entry to the house saying that they would decide what property belonged to her and that she had no right to the house. In addition they sought to bribe an official at the Administrator General's Office to remit the husband's death benefit from Lever Brothers in its entirety to the father. The intention of the husband had been that the benefit (worth approximately \$6,000) should be divided between his father and wife, 40% and 60%. Malawi CARER was approached by the wife. They held a meeting with the father of the deceased husband and explained that the action denying the wife entry to the house and bedroom was unlawful. The keys were returned. They then approached the official who was allegedly being bribed and confronted him with the allegation. The death benefit was distributed according to the dead man's wishes.

In another setting, a policeman and his wife, who did not work, built three houses. One was the matrimonial home; the other two were rented out. The policeman died. His family took over all three properties in order to sell them. They also tried to bribe the official dealing with the payment of the deceased's death benefit at the District Commissioner's office. The wife approached CARER. On CARER's advice the case was transferred to the office of the Administrator General. Through CARER's

intervention the correct payment under the death benefit was made to the wife. In addition she retained the matrimonial home and a second property for rental, while the family of the deceased were given the third property.

#### **E. Community Changes from Risky Behavior after AIDS Awareness Campaign**

Many examples of changes in behavior and attitudes are beginning to surface in Malawi. The behaviors are being modified to stop proliferation of HIV/AIDS. Among the many cultural practices in Traditional Authority Ndindi is Chithu-thu (pairing up). Chithu-thu is the practice of two families befriending each other and agreeing to help each other in all needs; financially and socially. This friendship is among the women such that if one goes away from home due to need to take care of the sick elsewhere or just on travel, her friend comes home to take care of the household chores. However, it extends to “helping” sexually and allows the friend to have sex with the absent woman’s husband.

During the community-based workshops for local leaders and school committee members conducted by Social Mobilization Campaign for Aids Awareness, the community members discussed that Chithu-thu was most likely a way in which HIV/AIDS was spread throughout the community. These are the very people who carry out this practice. Three families came forward, admitted practicing it; and denounced it. They pledged to stop and discouraged other from practicing Chithu-thu if it went beyond household chores.

#### **MUSCCO Registers a Surplus in 1999**

USAID/Malawi has assisted MUSCCO financially through World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU) for sixteen years (from 1980 to 1996). At the end of the direct assistance in 1996, MUSCCO was able to come out of deficit of MK1.9 million. The number of SACCOs has grown to 114 with membership of 61,400 in 1999 from 26 with membership of 7,800 in 1980. After paying dividends and other provisions, MUSCCO has registered a surplus of MK1.9 million in 1999. Although the major portion of the assets (80 %), shares and deposits (81 %), and loans (81 %) are currently held by the employee-based SACCOs, the rural outreach is growing at a faster rate primarily due the efficiency and aggressiveness associated with the Community-based SACCOs in opening up new markets. The rural community currently comprises 37% of the total SACCO membership. MUSCCO and SACCOs are now an important source of financial services for more than 50,000 low-income clients. MUSCCO has developed a program for all rural community SACCOs called “Excellency in Co-operative Community Financial services designed to promote and support quality financial services. This program when successfully implemented will result in Community based SACCOs increase their revenue, and financial and organizational performance.

Having realized that women constitute the majority in the most disadvantaged group, this year’s theme for MUSCCO is “Greater Women participation, key to SACCO development”. Under this theme, a number of programs and products have deliberately been developed to attract women to SACCOs. Currently women comprise 25 % of the total SACCO membership up from 4 % in 1995.